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829. d. 42

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Constitution, and its birth and Constitution of Pennsylvania
She also for the pianos, & other house-wares,
has given me a great deal of trouble, and I have
had to pay a great deal more than I expected.
She was very kindly to me, however,
for instance when we were at Lancaster, where
she was to have got us some good pianos, however,
she could not find any that were
of a good enough size, and so I had to wait.

مکالمہ

GERMAN GRAMMAR

FOR

BEGINNERS;

ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND TO
THE PURPOSE OF PRIVATE TUITION.

BY

WILHELM KLAUER-KLATTOWSKI,

OF SCHWBRIN IN MECKLENBURGH,

TEACHER OF GERMAN IN LONDON; FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF GERMAN
TO THE NOBILE ACCADEMIA ECCLESIASTICA IN ROME,
INTERPRETER OF THE NORTHERN LANGUAGES
TO THE SAGRA ROTA ROMANA AND TO
THE VICARIATO GENERALE, ETC.

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1845.

3 456
23



Großse
Buchstaben.

A Ä L
A Ä B

L D C S G J
e d e t g h

H H I J F D L
h i s j n l

M R O Ö P Q
m r o ö p q

X R P H F V
x r p h f v

Ü W D Z X Y Z
ü w d z x y z

Flower Script.

Crouch Script

Kleine

112.

Buchstaben.

a ä ö ü c
a ä ö ü c

d e f f f f f f P g j h

g i j l k R d b l
ch x j k k d ck l

m n o ö p q r f

P B C S' D H F

F S s s s F F F

l ü ü v w E z y z.

t ü ü v w x y z.

Kleiner Scrip.

Brach S.

GERMAN GRAMMAR

FOR

BEGINNERS.

B

GERMAN ALPHABET.

CHARACTERS.

German.		Latin.		English Name.	Nom Français.
À	a	A	a	au	a
Ä Åe	ä	Ä AE	ä æ	a	ai
ß	b	B	b	bey	bé
Œ	c	C	c	tsey	tsé
Ö	d	D	d	dey	dé
È	e	E	e	ey	é
ß	f	F	f	ef	effe
	ff		ff	ef-ef	effe-effe
Œ	g	G	g	ghey	gué
ß	h	H	h	hau	hâ
Ch	ö	Ch	ch	tsey-hau	tsé-hâ
ß	i	I	i	e	i
ß	j	J	j	yot	yotis
R	k	R	k	kau	kâ
	ck		ck	tsey-kau	tsé-kâ
e	l	L	l	el	elle
M	m	M	m	em	emme
N	n	N	n	en	enne
O	o	O	o	o	o
Ö Öe	ö	Ö OE	ö œ	œu (vœu)	œu (vœu)
p	p	P	p	pey	pé
Q	q	Q	q	koo	kou
R	r	R	r	err	erre
S	s	S	f	ess	esse
	fs		fs	ess-tset	esse-tsette
	s		s	s	s
ß	ff		ff	ess-ess	esse-esse

German.		Latin.		English Name.	Nom Français.
ß	ſþ	Sch	ſch	es-tsey-hau	esse-tsé-ha
St	ſt	St	ſt	ess-tey	esse-té
ß	t	T	t	tey	té
ü	u	U	u	oo	ou
ü ue	ú	Ü Ue	ü		u
ß	v	V	v	fow	fa-ou
ß	w	W	w	w	vé
ß	x	X	x	ihs	iks
ß	y	Y	y	ypselon	ipsilon
ß	z	Z	z	tset	tsette
	þ		tz	tey-tset	té-tsette

The following German words commence with a capital,

1. All substantive nouns as well as all other words when they are used as substantives;
2. All words, whether pronouns or titles, with which we address any person.
3. All proper names, but not the adnouns derived from them; as, *Holland*, Holland, *holländischer Käse*, Dutch cheese;
4. All words, with which a sentence begins; and
5. The first word of every line in poetry.

O b s e r v a t i o n .

Beginners should make themselves well acquainted with the difference in the form of the following letters.

ß,	ü;	ß,	ß;
A,	U;	G,	S;
ß,	ß;	ß,	ß;
B,	V;	K,	N,
ß,	ß;	M,	R;
C,	E;	ß,	ß;
		Q,	Q.

b, ȃ; Ȅ, v; f, Ȃ; f, t; ff, Ȃ; m, w; r, Ȃ; v, y;
 b, h; d, v; f, s; f, k; ff, ss; m, w; r, x; v, y;
 ȃ, Ȃ.
 ss, tz.

Pronunciation of letters.

The German alphabet contains *eight* vowels, viz. a, ȃ, e, i (y), o, Ȃ, u, Ȃ. When the inflection or derivation of a word requires the substitution of ȃ, Ȃ, Ȃ, for a, o, u, the former are called modified vowels (*Umlaute*).

Observation. Every German vowel has two sounds, one long and one short. A vowel is generally *long* 1. At the end of an accented syllable; 2. When it is doubled (aa, ee, oo), 3. When it is followed by a single consonant, or 4. by a mute ȃ. — A vowel in accented syllables is *short*, when it is followed by more than one consonant; it is likewise short in all unaccented syllables of inflection and affixes, except in mal, sal, sam, in which the a is pronounced *long*.

a sounds like a in *father*, or the Italian a in *padre*.

ȃ - like a in *fame*.

ai - like the word *ay* (i. e. yes), closely resembling the diphthong i in *mine*.

au - like ou in *out, house*.

Ȃu - nearly like oi in *exploit*.

b - like the English b when it commences a syllable, but it sounds short, nearly like p when it ends a syllable or word. It is never mute.

c - like ts in *its* before ȃ, e, i, Ȃ, y; it sounds like k before all other vowels and before a consonant.

d - like the English d when it commences a syllable; but it sounds short, like t, or like the d in *faced, passed, distressed* when it ends a word. The b, though final, preserves its mild sound, before the affixes chen, lein, and ling; as, Kindchen, little child; Bildlein, little picture; Fremdling, stranger.

e sounds like *a* in *haste* (the French *é* in *père*) in accented syllables before one consonant; as, *leben* (*la-ben*), to live; *Esel* (*a-zel*), ass. The *e* sounds like the French *é* in *né*, *liberté*, when it is doubled (*Ællee*, *ÆSee*); when it is followed by *h* (*sehen*, *geht*) and in the accented syllable of foreign words (*Regel*, *Therese*). The *e* has a short indistinct sound like *e* in *aspen*, *sudden*, in all unaccented syllables whether they precede or follow the accented syllable of a word.

- ei** - like *i* in *mine*.
- eu** - like *oi* in *exploit*, the same as *ü*, from which it differs no more than *ee* in *meet* from *ea* in *meat*.
- f** - the same as in English, but never like *v*.
- g** - like *g* in *go* whenever it commences either a word or a syllable, except before *e* and after an unaccented *i*, where its sound resembles that of *y*, as *seliger* (*za-lec-yer*) more happy. When *g* is final, it is pronounced with the mild guttural sound of *gh* *Tag*, day, *er mag*, he may), except in the termination *ng*, which sounds like *ngk*, *Hoffnung*, (*hoff-noongk*), hope.
- h** - like *h* in *hope* when it begins a word or syllable; otherwise it is mute and indicates that the preceding vowel must be pronounced *long*.
- ø** - like the Scotch guttural *ch* in *loch*, the Irish *gh* in *lough*, the Spanish *j* in *Mejico*, *Don Quijote*, except before *ß* or *ſ* in the same word, when it sounds like *k* (*Kachß* (*lax*), salmon; *Sachsen*, Saxony). It sounds however like *k* in *Christus*, *Christian*, *Chronik*, *Charakter*, *Charfreitag*, good Friday, *Chor*, choir and *Choral*. The following may serve as a practice —

Wenn mancher Mann wüßte, wer mancher Mann wäre,
 Gäß' mancher Mann manchem Mann manchmal mehr Ehre;
 Weil Mancher nicht weiß, wer mancher Mann ist,
 D'rüm mancher Mann manchen Mann manchmal vergißt.

i sounds *ee* in *steel* and *i* in *it, him*. The long sound of *i* is generally indicated by a mute *h* or a mute *e*, (*i h n (een)*, *him*, *Bier*, beer, *Knie*, knee) except when it stand in unaccented syllables, when they are pronounced seperately (*Lilie (lee-lee-a)*, *lily*, *Familie*, family, *Italien*, Italy, *Historie*, story).

- j* - like *y* in *yes*.
- t* - the same as in English, but it is never mute.
- l* - as in English, but it is never mute. A double *l* (ll) makes the preceding vowel *short*, not *long* as it is the case in *call, fall*.
- m* - as in English.
- n* - as in English; but it is never mute.
- o* - like *o* in *tone, go*, when *short* like *o* in *dissolve*.
- ö* - like *œu* in the French word *vœu*; when short like *u* in *murder*.
- p* - as in English, but it is never mute.
- pf* - like *p-f* each letter being pronounced.
- p h* - like *f*, never like *ph* in *nephew*, or *diphthong*.
- qu* - like *kvæ* as little as possible like *kw*.
- r* - always like the rough English *r* in *roe*, never like the feeble English *r* in *card, regard*, nor like the jarring Irish *r*.
- f* - sounds invariably like the English *s* in *rosy, easy* in the beginning of a word or syllable before a vowel, but never like *s* in *sun, soft* (*der Sohn (der zoan)*, the son; *versuchen (fer-zoo-chen)*, to try. *Sp*, *sp*, and *St*, *ſt* are pronounced as in English (*to speak, to stand*) in all the Northern parts of Germany, but the *ſ* before *p* and *t* assumes the sound of the English *s* in *sure, sugar* in the South of Germany, but only when these letters stand in the beginning of a word or syllable, never when they end a word. *Sparen*, to spare, *ſtoſen*, to push, may therefore be pronounced *spau-ren*, *sto-cen* or *shpau-ren*, *shto-cen*, but *erſt*, first, *koſten*, to cost, must be pro-

g

nounced <i>erst: koss-ten</i> , and not <i>ersht, koshten</i> , which is the pronunciation of the extremely vulgar.	
ß	sounds like <i>c</i> in <i>ice</i> or <i>ss</i> in <i>mass</i> , never like the English <i>s</i> in <i>was, is</i> .
ſ	- like a simple sharp <i>s</i> or like <i>c</i> , <i>großer (gro-cer)</i> , great.
ſç	- like <i>sh</i> in <i>ship, fish</i> .
t	- the same as the English <i>t</i> in <i>to, titbit</i> .
th	- like a simple <i>t</i> , the English lisping sound of <i>th</i> in <i>thin, father</i> being unknown in German.
u	- like <i>oo</i> in <i>to coo</i> , and when short, like <i>u</i> in <i>full</i> .
ü	- like the French <i>u</i> in <i>une, sûr</i> , and when short like <i>u</i> in <i>lutte, sur</i> .
v	- like <i>f</i> in the beginning and at the end of a word, like <i>v</i> in the middle of a word.
w	- nearly like the English <i>v</i> , but never like the English <i>w</i> .
z	- always like <i>ks</i> .
ÿ	- like <i>i</i> , but being a Greek letter, ought only to be used in Greek words.
ʒ	- like <i>ts</i> , never like the English <i>z</i> .

Of Syllables.

1. A syllable is an articulate sound consisting either of a vowel alone, or of a vowel joined to one or more consonants pronounced by one opening of the lips.

2. Syllables are divided in 1. *Primitive or radical syllables*; 2. *Syllables of inflection*; and 3. *Syllables of derivation*.

3. *Primitive or Radical syllables* are those which express the fundamental notion and therefore have always the principal accent; thus *glück*, luck, is the radical syllable of *beglücken*, to render happy; *glücklich*, fortunate.

4. *Syllables of inflection* are those which are joined to words to express the relation of Cases, Numbers, Tenses and

Comparation; as, Ich hab | e schön | er | e Blum | en in Dein | em Garten ge | fund | en, als in jen | em Dein | es Freund | es, I have found more beautiful flowers in your garden than in that of your friend.

5. Syllables of *derivation* are those which are joined to radical words to form other words from them. Syllables of derivation are either *Prefixes* or *Affixes*.

6. *Prefixes* are those unaccented syllables which are placed before the radical syllable. The principal prefixes are *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ge*, *ver* and *zer*; *as*, *We=such*, visit; *Emp=fang*, reception; *Ent=schluß*, resolution; *Er=folg*, result; *Ge=ruch*, smell; *Ver=stand*, understanding; *zer=streut*, dispersed.

7. *Affixes* are all those syllables which stand after the radical syllable; as, *Lieb=chen*, darling; *Freud=e*, joy; *Ubt=ei*, abbey; *lob=en*, to praise; *Glas=er*, glazier; *gläf=ern*, of glass; *Fürst=inn*, princess; *Fröh=lich=keit*, gladness; *Schick=sal*, fate; *Erb=schaft*, inheritance; *Reichthum*, wealth; *acht=zig*, eighty; &c.

O f A c c e n t .

8. Accent is the stress laid on a word or syllable by which it becomes louder and more distinct than the preceding or following word or syllable.

9. The accent of monosyllables depends entirely on their greater or lesser signification in a discourse; thus the Numerals *ein*, *eine*, *ein*, *one* and the Demonstrative Pronouns *der*, *he*, *die*, *she*; *das*, *that*, are always pronounced emphatically, whereas the Indefinite Articles *ein*, *eine*, *ein a*, and the Definite Articles *der*, *die*, *das*, *the* are without any accent.

10. Every German simple word of more than one syllable must have one of these syllables accented; the accented syllable is generally the *radical* or *first* syllable of an originally German word.

11. The radical syllable of a word retains the accent, though it should be preceded by one of the following seven pre-

fixes which are pronounced without accent; these are, *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *get*.

12. The radical syllable *sueh* (*seek*) retains therefore the accent in all words derived from it; as, *suchen*, *to seek*, *gesueht*, *sought*, *das Gesueh*, *request*, *besuchen*, *to visit*, *der Besueh*, *visit*, *ersuchen*, *to solicit*, *versuchen*, *to attempt*, *der Versueh*, *attempt*, *die Versuehung*, *temptation*, *die Versuehungen*, *temptations*.

13. *Exceptions* to this rule are,

1. *leben* *dig*, *alive*, which has the accent not on the radical syllable *Leb*, but on the following second syllable.

2. All Nouns formed by the foreign termination *ei* have the principal accent on this syllable; as, *die Kinder* *ei*, *childishness*, *die Spieler* *ei*, *toying*, *die Heuchel* *ei*, *hypocrisy*.

3. All verbs ending in *ieren* (*ieren*) with their derivatives have the accent on the *i*; as *spazieren*, *to take a walk*, *reieren*, *to reign*, *die Regierung*, *the reign*, *halbieren*, *to halve*, *philosophiren*, *to philosophise*.

14. Foreign Words have in general the accent on the *last* syllable; as, *die Armee*, *die Religion*, *der Baron*, *der Advokat*, *die Philosophie*, *die Musik*, *der Tyrann*, *die Theorie*, *der Soldat*, *der Poet*, *die Nation*, *national*, *die Nationalität*, *der Anis*, *das Papier*, *der Matador*, &c.

15. *Exceptions* to this rule are,

1. those *Foreign* words that have assumed one of the unaccented German terminations *e*, *el*, *en*, *er* and therefore are pronounced with the accent on the syllable that precedes any of them; as, *Sylbe*, *Eaterne*, *Matrose*, *sailor*, *Ranunkel*, *Dithyrambe*, *Hymne*, *Geometer*, *Alabaster*.

2. many *Foreign* words that have become Germanized by frequent use; as *der Koran*, *das Schisma*, *Job*, *Job*, *der Balsam*, *der Seraph*, *die Seraphim*, *der Cherub*, *die Cherubim*, *der Purpur*, *purple-red*, *vermillion*, *das Almosen*, *alms*, *der Sabbat*, *der Gsopp*, *die Bestie*, *beast*, &c.

16. Adverbs formed of *Foreign* words by means of the affixes *lich*, or *isch* have the accent on the syllable that precedes them; as (*Salomo*), salom onisch; (*das Dogma*), dogma tisch; (*der Balsam*), balsam isch; (*die Musik*), musik a lisch; *persönlich*; *natürlich*; &c.

Accent of Compounds.

17. The first word of a Compound must be pronounced with more emphasis than the second or fundamental word; as *der Blumengarten*, *flower-garden*, *die Gartenblume*, *garden-flower*. In *mäßig*, *moderate*, the accent lies on the *first* syllable; but in *regelmäßig*, *regular*, and *die Regelmäßigkeit*, *regularity*, the syllable *mä* has only a secondary accent, the principal stress being laid on the syllable *re*; in *unregelmäßig*, *irregular*, *die Unregelmäßigkeit*, *irregularity*, the principal accent is on the first word *un* which is synonymous with *ohne*, *without*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

18. German words are divided into nine classes, usually called Parts of Speech; viz. 1. Substantive nouns; 2. Adnouns or the Noun's Adjectives; Pronouns or Personal names; 4. Numerals; 5. Verbs; 6. Adverbs or the Verb's Adjectives; 7. Prepositions; 8. Conjunctions; 9. Interjections.

OF NOUNS.

19. Nouns or Substantives are of three sorts, 1. Common names; 2. Proper names; and 3. Personal names, commonly called Pronouns.

20. Nouns are distinguished by Gender, Number and Case.

21. A noun is either of the *Masculine* gender, of the *Feminine* gender, or of the *Neuter* gender.

22. A noun is in the *Singular* number, when it indicates

one object only; as **das Haus**, the house; it is in the *Plural* number, when it indicates several objects of the same kind, as, **die Häuser**, the houses.

23. The relation in which a noun stands to some other word in the same sentence, is indicated by inflection, i. e. by adding some letter or syllable at the end of a word. The German language has four cases of inflection; viz.

1. The *Subjective case* (in Latin grammar, *Nominativus*), which is simply the name of the *Subject* or *Agent*, be it a person or a thing, of which something is said or asserted; as, **der Vater**, the father; **Ich**, I; **Er**, he.

2. The *Objective case* (in Latin: *Accusativus*), which is the form a noun assumes that becomes the *object* of the action proceeding from the subject (Nominative); as, **der Vater gab den Apfel**, the father gave the apple. **Ich sah ihn**, I saw him. **Er schrieb einen Brief**, he wrote a letter.

3. The *Personal case* (the Latin: *Dativus*), which is the form given to the *indirect object* for which the verb's direct *object* (Accusative) is intended, or to which the verb's activity tends; as, **der Vater gab dem Sohne den Apfel**, the father gave the apple to his son. **Ich nahm ihn dir**, I took him from thee. **Er schrieb einem Freunde einen Brief**, he wrote a letter to a friend.

4. The *Possessive case* (in Latin: *Genitivus*), which is the form a noun assumes that is joined to some other noun, to denote possession of, or dependence upon such noun; as, **der Vater dieses Kindes gab dem Sohne seines Bedienten den Apfel meines Bruders**; or, **dieses Kindes Vater gab seines Bedienten Sohne meines Bruders Apfel**, the father of this child gave the apple of my brother to the son of his valet. **Die Strahlen der Sonne**, or, **der Sonne Strahlen**, the rays of the sun.

24. *Observation.* The *Subjective case* is known upon the question, *who?* as, — gave this apple to the son. *Who* gave the apple? *The father*, which is therefore the *Subject* of the sentence. The *Objective case* answers to the question, *Whom?* or *What?* as, The father gave *What* did the father

give? *The apple*, which is therefore the *Object* of the verb's action. I saw — *Whom* did I see? *Him, the man.* — The *Personal* case frequently answers to the question, *To whom?* as, The father gave the apple — *To whom* did the father give the apple? *To the son.* In general a noun is put into the *Personal* case, when it does not answer to the question, *Who?* *Whom?* nor *Whose?* — The *Possessive* case stands upon the question *Whose?* as, The father — *Whose* father? *Of the child.* The father of this child gave to the son — *To whose son?* *Of his valet; &c.*

25. (For brevity's sake the different cases will be marked in the Declensions by the initials of their Latin names; thus, *N.* (Nominative) signifies the Subject in the Subjective case; *A.* (Accusative) signifies the Object in the Objective case; *D.* (Dative), signifies, Personal case; and *G.* (Genitive), signifies, Possessive case.)

Gender of Nouns.

26. The *Masculine* gender of a noun is pointed out by the article *der*, the *Feminine* by the article *die*, and the *Neuter* by the article *das*; as, *der Mann*, the man; *der Mond*, the moon; *der Baum*, the tree; — *die Frau*, the lady; *die Sonne*, the sun; *die Blume*, the flower; — *das Mädelchen*, the maiden, girl; *das Haus*, the house; *das Gewächs*, the plant.

27. The gender of a noun being thus known from its article, the latter should always be learned jointly with the noun. In many instances memory will derive some aid from the signification of the noun, and frequently also from its terminations. Thus are of

a. the *Feminine* gender substantives ending in *ei* (*rei*), *heit* (*keit*), *inn*, *schaft*, *unft*, *ung*, *ur*; and also those nouns which end in an unaccented *e*, when they are not names of *male* beings; as, *die Heuchelei*, hypocrisy; *die Plauderei*, chattering; *die Schönheit*, beauty; *die Reinlichkeit*, cleanliness; *die Königinn*, the queen; *die Löwinn*, the lioness; *die Freundschaft*, friendship; *die Vernunft*, reason; *die Hoffnung*, hope: *die*

Natur, nature; die Uhr, the watch, clock; die Rose, the rose; die Seele, the soul; die Freude, joy.

8. Of the *Neuter* gender are nouns ending in sal and thum; as, das Schicksal, fate; das Lobsal, a cordial; das Christenthum, Christianity; das Alterthum, antiquity; — all *diminutives* ending in chen orlein, though they should be names of male or female things; as, das Mädelchen, the maiden; das Wärtchen, dear father; das Häuschen, little house; das Fräulein, the young lady; das Blümlein, floweret; das Kindlein, baby; — all *collective nouns* with the prefix Ge; as, das Gebirge, a chain of mountains; das Gewölfe, a mass of clouds; das Gewürz, spice, spicery.

Plural of Nouns.

28. The N. plural and the N. singular of a noun should both be committed to memory at the same time, an object which will be facilitated by attending to the following few directions.

29. *Feminines* nouns generally form their N. plural by adding a simple n to those ending in e, el and er, and by adding en to any other termination; as, die Seele, the soul, pl. die Seelen, the souls; die Schüsseln, the dish, pl. die Schüsseln, the dishes; die Schwester, sister, pl. die Schwestern, the sisters; die Frau, the lady, pl. die Frauen, the ladies; die Zahl, the number, pl. die Zahlen, the numbers; die Königin, the queen, pl. die Königinnen, the queens; die Person, the person, pl. die Personen, the persons (Exceptions see §§. 51—53).

30. Nouns of all genders ending in e assume an n in the plural; der Knabe, the boy, pl. die Knaben, the boys; der Löwe, the lion, pl. die Löwen, the lions; die Rose, the rose, pl. die Rosen, the roses; das Auge, the eye, pl. die Augen, the eyes. *Except:* der Käse, the cheese, pl. die Käse, cheeses; and all *Neuters* ending in e when they have the prefix Ge; these remain in the plural the same as in the singular; as, das Gebirge, chain of mountains; pl. die Gebirge, chains of mountains; das Gemälde, the painting, pl. die Gemälde, the paintings; &c.

31. *Masculine* and *Neuter* nouns with the unaccented terminations *el*, *en*, *er*, and the *Neuter* diminutives ending in *chen* or *lein*, are the same in both numbers; as, *der Engel*, the angel, *pl.* *die Engel*, the angels; *das Segel*, the sail, *pl.* *die Segel*, the sails; *der Degen*, the sword, *pl.* *die Degen*, the swords; *das Wesen*, the being, *pl.* *die Wesen*, the beings; *der Adler*, the eagle, *pl.* *die Adler*, the eagles; *das Fenster*, the window; *pl.* *die Fenster*, the windows; *das Mädelchen*, the maiden, *pl.* *die Mädelchen*, the maidens; *das Fräulein*, the young lady, *pl.* *die Fräulein*, the young ladies. *Except*

32. *a. a few Masculines* in *el* and *er*, which modify the vowel in the plural; these are, *der Äpfel*, the apple, *pl.* *die Äpfel*, the apples; *der Mangel*, the defect, *pl.* *die Mängel*, the defects; *der Mantel*, the mantle, *pl.* *die Mäntel*, the mantles; *der Nagel*, the nail, *pl.* *die Nägel*, the nails; *der Sattel*, the saddle, *pl.* *die Sättel*, the saddles; *der Schnabel*, the bill, beak, *pl.* *die Schnäbel*, the bills; *der Vogel*, the bird, *pl.* *die Vögel*, the birds; *der Acker*, the acre; *pl.* *die Äcker*, the acres; *der Bruder*, the brother, *pl.* *die Brüder*, the brothers; *der Hammer*, the hammer, *pl.* *die Hämmer*, the hammers; *der Schwager*, the brother-in-law; *pl.* *die Schwäger*, brothers-in-law; *der Vater*, the father, *pl.* *die Väter*, the fathers; — and one *Neuter*: *das Kloster*, the convent, *die Klöster*, the convents.

33. Most *Masculine* monosyllabic nouns have *e* added and the vowel modified in the plural; as, *der Bach*, the brook, *pl.* *die Bäche*, the brooks; *der Fuß*, the foot, *pl.* *die Füße*, the feet; *der Tisch*, the table, *pl.* *die Tische*, the tables.

34. *Masculine* and *Neuter* nouns of more than one syllable, when the accent is either upon the last syllable, or when the final syllable is an affix, generally add the vowel *e* in the plural; as, *der Besuch*, the visit, *pl.* *die Besuche*, the visits; *der Gehalt*, the salary, *pl.* *die Gehalte*, the salaries; *der Abend*, the evening, *pl.* *die Abende*, the evenings; *der König*, the king, *pl.* *die Könige*, the kings; *der Jüngling*, the youth, *pl.* *die Jünglinge*, the youths; *das Bildniß*, the portrait, *pl.* *die Bildnisse*, the portraits; *das Dickicht*, the thicket, *pl.* *die Dickichte*,

the thickets ; das Gebot, the commandment, *pl.* die Gebote, the commandments.

35. Most monosyllabic nouns of the Neuter gender have e added and the vowel modified in the plural; as, das Buch, the book, *pl.* die Bücher, the books ; das Land, the country, *pl.* die Länder, the countries ; das Haus, the house, *pl.* die Häuser, the houses ; das Bild, the image. *pl.* die Bilder, the images ; das Weib, the woman, *pl.* die Weiber, the women.

Declension of the Articles and other Determinative words.

36. 1st General rule. All declinable words of the Feminine and Neuter gender have their *Nominatives and Accusatives Singular* alike.

36. 2d General rule. The *Dative* plural of every declinable word must end in n, except only uns, to us, and euch, to you.

Declension of the Definite article.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	Of all three genders.
Nom. der	die	das the	N. die the
Acc. den	die	das the	A. die the
Dat. dem	der	dem to the	D. den to the
Gen. des	der	des of the	G. der of the

39. Should the Definite article not precede the Noun, in that case the last or characteristic letter of the Definite article must be affixed to any other declinable word that may be placed before the noun, in order to determine the noun's gender, number and case. An e must then be inserted between the determinative word and the characteristic letter of the Definite article, every time that euphony requires it; as,

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
N.	welch e r	welch e	welch e s
A.	welch en	welch e	welch e s
D.	welch em	welch e r	welch e m
G.	welch es	welch e r	welch e s

Of all genders.
N. welche who
A. welche whom
D. welchen to whom
A. welcher of whom

41. Decline in the same manner, *dies* (*dieser*, *diese*, *diese s*), *this*; *jen*, *that*; *yonder*; *jed*, *jeglich*, *each*, *every*; *solch*, *such*; *all*, *all*; *manch*, *many* a; *wenig*, *little*, *few*; *viel*, *much*, *many*; *mehr*, *more*, *several*; *gut*, *good*; *besser*, *better*; *best*, *best*; *schön*, *beautiful*; *schöner*, *more beautiful*; *schönst*, *most beautiful*; *eß*.

42. Declension of the Indefinite Article.

Singular.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	
Nom. ein	ein e	ein	a
Acc. einen	ein e	ein	a
Dat. einem	ein e r	ein e m	to a
Gen. eines	ein e r	ein e s	of a

No Plural.

43. Observe that the Indefinite Article does not assume the characteristic letter in the Nom. Masculine, nor in the Nom. and Acc. Neuter.

44. Like the Indefinitive article are declined the Numerals *ein*, *one*, *kein*, *no*, *not any*, and the Possessive Pronouns, when they precede a noun; *as*, *mein*, *my*, *dein*, *thy*, *sein*, *his*; *its*; *ihr*, *her*; *unser*, *our*; *euer*, *your*; *ihr*, *their*.

Declension of Nouns.

45. German nouns are declined either in the *Feminine Form* (I), in the *Simple Form* (II), or in the *Complex Form* (III), after the following scheme, in which the line (—) represents the Nom. Singular, and also the Nom. Plural, whatever termination the noun may have in either of these numbers.

Number.	Case	DECLENSIONS.		
		I. Feminine Form.	II. Simple Form.	III. Complex Form.
Singul.	Nom.	—	—	—
	Acc.	—	— n or en	—
	Dat.	—	— n or en	— e, or —
	Gen.	—	— n or en	— eß, or ö
Plural.	Nom.	—	—	—
	Acc.	—	—	—
	Dat.	— (n)	—	— n
	Gen.	—	—	—

General rule.

46. The *plural* of a noun has all its cases like the Nominative plural, except that the letter *n* is added in the Dative of those nouns, whose Nominative plural does not end in *n*.

47. II. Feminine Form of Declension.*Singular.*

Nom. die Frau, the lady	Nom. die Nuß, the nut
Acc. die Frau, the lady	Acc. die Nuß, the nut
Dat. der Frau, to the lady	Dat. der Nuß, to the nut.
Gen. der Frau, of the lady	Gen. der Nuß, of the nut.

Plural.

Nom. die Frauen, the ladies	Nom. die Nüsse, the nuts
Acc. die Frauen, the ladies	Acc. die Nüsse, the nuts
Dat. den Frauen, to the ladies	Dat. den Nüssen, to the nuts
Gen. der Frauen, of the ladies	Gen. der Nüsse, of the nuts.

48. In the Feminine Form are declined all nouns of the Feminine gender without exception; but neither Masculines, nor Neuters.

49. A noun of the Feminine gender remains unchanged through all the Cases of the Singular.

50. The plural of Feminines has all cases like the Nom. plural, when the latter is regularly formed by adding n or en to the Nom. Singular (§. 29). The plural of the following Feminines is irregularly formed:

51. a. die Mutter, the mother, pl. die Mütter, the mothers; die Tochter, the daughter, pl. die Töchter, the daughters;

52. b. a few Feminines in niß; as, die Besorgniß, apprehension, pl. die Besorgnisse, apprehensions; die Kenntniß, knowledge, pl. die Kenntnisse, (*les connaissances*); die Wildniß, the wilderness, pl. die Wildnisse, the wilderness; die Ersparniß, pl. die Ersparnisse, savings; and

53. c. the following which have e added and the vowel modified in the plural (§. 46),

die Ausflucht, evasion	die Luft, the air
die Axt, the axe	die Lust, the delight
die Bank, the bench	die Macht, the power, might
die Braut, the bride	die Magd, the maid-servant
die Brunft, the conflagration	die Maus, the mouse
die Brust, the breast	die Nacht, the night
die Faust, the fist	die Naht, the seam
die Frucht, the fruit	die Nuß, the nut
die Geschwulst, the tumour	die Sau, the sow,
die Gruft, the sepulchre	die Schnur, the string
die Hand, the hand	die Stadt, the town, city
die Haut, the skin, hide	die Wand, the partition-wall
die Kluft, the cleft	die Wulst, protuberance
die Kraft, the strength	die Wurst, the sausage
die Kuh, the cow	die Zunft, the guild
die Kunst, the art	die Zusammenkunft, the meeting
die Laus, the louse	

III. Simple Form of Declension.*Singular.*

N. der Knabe , the boy	N. der Graf , the count
A. den Knaben , the boy	A. den Grafen , the count
D. dem Knaben , to the boy	D. dem Grafen , to the count
G. des Knaben , of the boy.	G. des Grafen , of the count

Plural.

N. die Knaben , the boys	N. die Grafen , the counts
A. die Knaben , the boys	A. die Grafen , the counts
D. den Knaben , to the boys	D. den Grafen , to the counts
G. der Knaben , of the boys	A. der Grafen , of the counts

55. These paradigms show that the Acc. Dative and Gen. Singular simply assume the termination *n* or *en* of the plural. Nouns declined in this form never modify the radical vowel in the plural.

56. In the Simple Form are declined only Masculine names of Persons and animals, when the Nom. *Plural*, but not the Nom. *Singular*, ends in *n* or *en*. Consequently, no masculine names of inanimate objects, nor any Neuter or Feminine noun can be declined in the Simple Form.

57. Decline like *der Knabe*, all Masculine names of Persons and animals when they end in *e* in the Nom. Singular; as, *der Affe*, the ape, monkey; *der Riese*, the giant; *der Löwe*, the lion; *der Gespiele*, the play-mate; *der Preuße*, the Prussian; *der Britte*, the Briton; *der Schotte*, the Scotchman; *der Franzose*, the Frenchman; *der Gefährte*, the companion; &c.

58. A simple *n* is added in the plural of the following, *der Bauer*, the peasant, farmer; *der Baiert*, the Bavarian; *der Kaffer*, the Caffrarian; *der Nachbar*, the neighbour; *der Pomerer*, the Pomeranian; *der Ungar*, the Hungarian. *Plural*: *die Bauern*, *Baiern*, *Kaffern*, *Nachbarn*, *Pommern*, *Ungarn*.

59. Like *der Graf* are declined the few following German names of male beings of which the final *e* is now generally omitted in the Nominative,

der Ahn, ancestor	der Mohr, the Moor
der Bär, the bear	der Narr, the fool
der Christ, the Christian	der Oberst, the colonel
der Falk, the falcon	der Ochs, the ox
der Fink, the finch	der Prinz, the prince
der Fürst, the prince	der Schenk, the cup-bearer
der Geck, the coxcomb	der Schultheiß, the mayor
der Gesell, associate	der Schütz, the archer
der Graf, the count	der Spatz, the sparrow
der Held, the hero	der Thor, a silly person
der Herr, the lord, gentleman	der Hagestolz, old batchelor
der Hirt, the herdsman	der Insäf, the tenant
der Mensch, man (<i>homo</i>)	der Vorfaehr, the fore-father

60. Like *der Graf* are further declined all Foreign names ending in a hard consonant when they indicate *male* persons or animals, as, *der Aristokrat*, *der Poet*, *der Advokat*, *der Demokrat*, *der Demagog*, *der Leopard*, *der Elephant*, *der Monarch*, *der Soldat*, *der Tyrann*, &c.

61. III. Complex Form of Declension.

Singular.

N. der Adler, the eagle	N. das Rätsel, the riddle
A. den Adler, the eagle	A. das Rätsel, the riddle
D. dem Adler, to the eagle	D. dem Rätsel, to the riddle
G. des Adler's, of the eagle	G. des Räthsels, of the riddle

Plural.

N. die Adler, the eagles	N. die Räthsels, the riddles
A. die Adler, the eagles	A. die Räthsels, the riddles
D. den Adler'n, to the eagles	D. den Räthseln, to the riddles
G. der Adler, of the eagles	G. der Räthsel, of the riddles

Singular.

N. der Name(n), the name	N. das Fräulein, the young lady
A. den Namen, the name	A. das Fräulein, the young lady

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| D. dem Namen , to the name | D. dem Fräulein , to the young lady |
| G. des Namens , of the name | G. des Fräuleins , of the young lady. |

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| N. die Namen , the names | N. die Fräulein , the young ladies |
| A. die Namen , the names | A. die Fräulein , the young ladies |
| D. den Namen , to the names | D. den Fräulein , to the young ladies |
| G. der Namen , of the names | G. der Fräulein , of the young ladies |

Singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| N. der Fuß , the foot | N. das Haus , the house |
| A. den Fuß , the foot | A. das Haus , the house |
| D. dem Fuße , to the foot | D. dem Hause , to the house |
| G. des Fußes , of the foot | G. des Hauses , of the house |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| N. die Füße , the feet | N. die Häuser , the houses |
| A. die Füße , the feet | A. die Häuser , the houses |
| D. den Füßen , to the feet | D. den Häusern , to the houses |
| G. der Füße , of the feet | G. der Häuser , of the houses |

Singular.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| N. der König , the king | N. das Gemälde , the painting |
| A. den König , the king | A. das Gemälde , the painting |
| D. dem Könige , to the king | D. dem Gemälde , to the painting |
| G. des Königes , of the king | G. des Gemälde s , of the painting |

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| N. die Könige , the kings | N. die Gemälde , the paintings |
| A. die Könige , the kings | A. die Gemälde , the paintings |
| D. den Königen , to the kings | D. den Gemälde n , to the paintings |
| G. der Könige , of the kings | G. der Gemälde , of the paintings |

62. To the *Complex Form of Declension* belong 1. all *Neuter* substantives without exception. and 2. all those *Masculine* substantives that are not declined in the *Simple Form* (§§ 54–60).

63. A noun ending in one of the unaccented syllables *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, in *then* or *lein* have the Accusative and Dative Singular like the Nominative Singular, but they take a simple additional *s* in the Genitive singular.

64. Nouns with any other accented or unaccented termination, as well as all monosyllabic nouns remain unaltered in the Accusative singular, but they assume the inflection *e* in the Dative, and *es* in the Genitive singular.

65. The declension of the plural follows the general rule of § 46.

66. Decline like *der Adler*: — *der Kaiser*, the emperor; *der Maler*, the painter; *der Donner*, the thunder; *der Vater* (§ 32), the father; *der Engel*, the angel; *der Pantoffel*, the slipper; *der Pudel*, the spaniel; *der Engländer*, the Englishman; *der Österreicher*, the Austrian; *der Italiener*, the Italian.

67. Decline like *das Räthsel*: — *das Segel*, the sail; *das Mittel*, the means; *das Abenteuer*, the adventure; *das Fenster*, the window; *das Zimmer*, the room; *das Kloster*, the convent (§ 32).

68. Decline like *der Name*: — *der Balken*, the beam; *der Friede*, peace; *der Funke*, the spark; *der Gedanke*, the thought; *der Glaube*, the faith, belief; *der Haufe*, the heap, crowd; *der Same*, the seed; *der Schade*, the damage; *der Wille*, the will. These words ended formerly all in *n* in the Nominative, and are still used with that termination by the best authors (*der Namen*, *der Balken*, *der Frieden*).

69. Decline like *das Fräulein*: — *das Röcklein*, the little rose; *das Rößlein*, the little horse; *das Blümlein*, the floweret; *das Mädchen*, the maiden, girl; *das Knäbchen*, the little boy; *das Almosen*, the alms; *das Verbrechen*, the crime; *der Karpfen*, the carp; *der Degen*, the sword; *der Garten*, the garden; *der Laden*, the shop.

70. Decline like *der Fuß*: *der Rock*, the coat; *der Hahn*, the cock; *der General*, the general; *der Schmaus*, the feast; *der Schwan*, the swan; *der Gesang*, the song; *der Geruch*, the scent; *der Bischof*, the bishop; &c.

71. Decline like *das Haus*: — *das Buch*, the book; *das Weib*, the woman; *das Thal*, the valley; *das Land*, the country; *das Licht*, the light; *das Gemüth*, the mind; *das Gesicht*, the face; *der Geist*, the ghost; *der Mann*, man; *der Wald*, the wood; *der Bösewicht*, the villain; &c.

72. Decline like *der König*: — *der Heiland*, the saviour; *der Abend*, the evening; *der Herzog*, the duke; *der Monat*, the month; *der Jüngling*, the youth; *das Bildniß*, the portrait; *das Trübsal*, tribulation; &c.

73. Decline like *das Gemälde*: — *das Gebirge*, chain of mountains; *das Gebäude*, the building; *das Gelübde*, the vow; *das Gewölke*, group of clouds; *das Gefilde*, the fields; *das Gewebe*, the texture; *das Gänsegekröse*, the giblets; *das Beschläge*, the garnishment; *der Käse*, the cheese, &c.

Observations.

74. The vowel *e* in the termination *es* of the Gen. singular may be suppressed whenever euphony allows of or eurythmy requires it; thus, instead of saying, *des Königes*, *des Heilands*, *des Abendes*, *des Herzoges*, we may say equally well *des Königs*, *des Heilands*, *des Abends*, *des Herzogs*. — The termination *e* of the Dative singular is generally omitted when a preposition stands immediately before a noun; as, *Bete zu Gott* (not *zu Gotte*), pray to God; *er thut es mit Fleiß* (not *mit Fleife*), he does it on purpose; *wir aßen zu Abend*, we were at supper; *mit Gesang und Tanz sei gefeiert*, be celebrated with singing and dancing, &c.

75. *Das Herz*, the heart, has in the Acc. *das Herz*, in the Dat. *dem Herzen*, in the Gen. *des Herzens*; plur. Nom. *die Herzen*, &c.

Declension of Proper Names.

76. Proper names ending in *e*, or in a hissing consonant (such as *s*, *ß*, *z*, *r*, *sch*) take the termination *en* in the Acc. and Dat., and *ens* in the Genitive. All other names take *s* in the Gen., leaving the Acc. and Dative either undeclined or add the termination *en*, at the will of the speaker.

N. Sophie	Franz	Karl	Hölty	Wilhelm	Berlin
A. Sophien	Franzen	Karln	Hölty'n	Wilhelm	Berlin
D. Sophien	Franzen	Karin	Hölty'n	Wilhelm	Berlin
G. Sophiens	Franzens	Karls	Hölty's	Wilhelm's	Berlin's

77. Proper nouns preceded by the article, remain unchanged; as, *der*, *den*, *dem*, *des* Cicero; *Der Kaiser Karl*, *den Kaiser Karl*, *dem Kaiser Karl*, *des Kaisers Karl*; *Der gute Heinrich*, *den guten Heinrich*, *dem guten Heinrich*, *des guten Heinrich*.

Of Adnouns.

78. A word which is used to attribute something to a noun by means of a verb, is called in German grammar: the *Verb's Adjective* or *Adverb*, and is as such indeclinable. Ex. The particles *groß*, great; *schön*, beautiful; *rund*, round, are German *Adnouns* in „*ein groß(er) Mann*, a great man; *eine schön(e) Blume*, a beautiful flower; *ein rund(er) Tisch*, a round table; but these same particles would be called German *Adverbs* in, *groß sein*, to be great; *groß denken*, to think grand, nobly; *groß werden*, to grow tall; *schön sein*, to be beautiful; *schön aussehen*, to look beauteously; *rund sein*, to be round; *rund machen*, to round; *rund abschlagen*, to refuse flatly. In: *Dieser große Tisch ist rund*, this large table is round, *groß* is a declinable Adnoun, or the Noun's Adjective, and *rund* an indeclinable Adverb, or the Verb's Adjective.

79. An Adnoun either is in the *Positive* degree; as, *gut*, good; *schön*, beautiful; *abgeschmackt*, insipid; or it is in the *Comparative* degree, as, *besser*, better; *schöner*, more beautiful; *abgeschmackter*, more insipid; or in the *Superla-*

lative degree; as, best, best; schönst, most beautiful; abgeschmacktest, most insipid.

80. The *Comparative* of an Adnoun is formed by adding the syllable *er* to the *Positive* degree; as, herrlich, excellent, herrlicher, more excellent; klein, small; kleiner, smaller; heiß, hot; heißer, hotter.

81. The *Superlative* degree is obtained by adding *st* (or *est*, if euphony requires it) to the *Positive* degree; as, herrlich, excellent; herrlichst, most excellent; klein, small; kleinest, smallest; heiß, hot; heißest, hottest.

82. Most *monosyllabic* adnouns have the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* modified into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, in the Comparative and Superlative degrees; as, grob, coarse; gröber, coarser; gröbst, coarsest; jung, young; jünger, younger; jüngst, youngest.

83. Except the following *monosyllabic* adnouns, in which the vowel remains unchanged in the Comparative and Superlative degrees:

barsch, harsh	matt, faint
blank, polished	morisch, brittle
bläß, pale	nackt, naked
brav, brave	platt, flat
bunt, speckled	plump, clumsy
dumm, stupid	rasch, rapid
fade, insipid	roh, raw
falsch, false	rund, round
flach, flat	sacht, slow
froh, glad	sanft, soft
glatt, smooth	satt, sated
grade, straight	schlaff, slack
hohl, hollow	schlanke, slender
hold, gracious	schmal, narrow
kahl, bald	schroff, rough
karg, niggard	starr, fixed
knapp, tight	stolz, proud
lahm, lame	straff, tight
laß, weary	stumm, dumb
lös, loose	stumpf, blunt

toll, mad	wund, sore
voll, full	zahm, tame
wahr, true	

84. Exceptions are likewise:

- α. all Adnouns with the diphthong au; as, blau, blue,
blauer, bluer, blauest, bluest; schlau, sly, schlauer,
schlauest, &c.
- β. all Adnouns formed by Prefixes or Affixes, as gelobt,
praised, besucht, visited, dankbar, thankful, wunderlich,
odd, holzig, woody, &c.

85. Irregular formations are:

gut, good, besser, better, best, best; hoch, high, höher,
higher, höchst, highest; nah, near, näher, nearer, nächst,
nearest, next; viel, much, mehr, more, mehrst and
meist, most.

Declension of Adnouns.

86. An adnoun which is not preceded either by the Definite article or by any other Determinative word ending in the characteristic final letter of the article, is itself declined throughout with the characteristics of the article.

Singular.

- N. rother Wein, red wine
A. rothen Wein, red wine
D. rothe m Weine, to red wine
G. rothe s Weines, of red wine

Plural.

- N. rothe Weine, red wiues
A. rothe Weine, red wines
D. rothen Weinen, to red wines
G. rother Weine, of red wines

Singular.

- N. reife Kirsche, ripe cherry
A. reife Kirsche, ripe cherry
D. reifer Kirsche, to ripe cherry
G. reifer Kirsche, of ripe cherry

Plural.

- N. reife Kirschen, ripe cherries
A. reife Kirschen, ripe cherries
D. reisen Kirschen, to ripe cher-
ries
G. reifer Kirschen, of ripe cher-
ries

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. grünes Glas, green glass	N. grüne Gläser, green glasses
A. grünes Glas, green glass	A. grüne Gläser, green glasses
D. grünem Glase, to green glass	D. grünen Gläsern, to green glasses
G. grünes Glase, of green glass	G. grüner Gläser, of green glasses

87. Decline in the same manner: *großer Fürst*, great prince; *geliebter Freund*, loved friend; *theuerstes Kind*, dearest child; *bessere Milch*, better milk; *reicherer Mann*, richer man; *guter Rath*, good advice; *holländische Butter*, Dutch butter.

88. *Observation*: 1. The termination *en* is generally substituted for *es* in the Masc. and Neuter Gen. singular before those nouns which end in *es* in the Genitive; as, *rothen Wein*, of red wine; *grün en Glase*, of green glass. The adnoun retains, however, the inflection *es* before nouns of the *Simple Form*; as, *reich es Grafen*, of rich count.

89. *Observation 2*. The adnoun frequently drops the characteristic termination *es* in the Nom. and Acc. of the Neuter gender; as, *grün Glas*, green glass. *Vergiß dein irdisch* (for *irdisches*) *Leid*, forget your earthly sorrows. *Ein gut Gewissen*, a good conscience. *Ein neu Gefühl*, a new feeling. *Ein groß Gewühl*, a great crowd.

90. When the Definite Article precedes an adnoun, the latter assumes the termination *e* in the Nom. sing. of all three genders, and in the Nom. and Acc. of the Feminine and Neuter genders, whether the adnoun be in the Positive, the Comparative or the Superlative degree. In the other cases of the singular, and in all the cases of the plural, the termination *en* must be added to an adnoun preceded by the Definite article.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>der rothe Wein</i> , the red wine	N. <i>die rothen Weine</i> , the red wines

A. den rothen Wein, the red wine A. die rothen Weine, the red wines

D. dem rothen Weine, to the red wine D. den rothen Weinen, to the red wines

G. des rothen Weines, of the red wine G. der rothen Weine, of the red wines

Singular.

N. die reife Nuß, the ripe nut

A. die reife Nuß, the ripe nut

D. der reisen Nuß, to the ripe nut

G. der reisen Nuß, of the ripe nut

Singular.

N. das gute Kind, the good child

A. das gute Kind, the good child

D. dem guten Kinde, to the good child

G. des guten Kindes, of the good child

A. die rothen Weine, the red wines

D. den rothen Weinen, to the red wines

G. der rothen Weine, of the red wines

Plural.

N. die reifen Nüsse, the ripe nuts

A. die reisen Nüsse, the ripe nuts

D. den reisen Nüssen, to the ripe nuts

G. der reisen Nüsse, of the ripe nuts

Plural.

N. die guten Kinder, the good children

A. die guten Kinder, the good children

D. den guten Kindern, to the good children

G. der guten Kinder, of the good children

91. The adnoun is declined in the same manner when it is not preceded by the article, but in its stead by some other Determinative word that ends in the characteristics of the article; as, *dieser gute Sohn*, this good son; *diese gute Tochter*, this good daughter; *diese & gute Kind*, this good child; *jener vortreffliche Mann*, that excellent man; *jene bessere Welt*, that better world; *jene & höchste Haus*, that highest house; *solcher feste Glauben*, such firm belief; *solche liebenswürdige Freundin*, such an amiable friend; *solches fromme Pferd*, such a gentle horse; *welcher verständige Mann*, which sensible man; *welches unverhoffte Glück*, which unhoped-for happiness; *jeder einsame Ort*, every solitary place; *jede unerwartete Freude*, every unexpected joy; *jedes dritte Jahr*, every third year; *mancher arme Mensch*,

many a poor man; *manche* frohe Stunde, many a happy hour; *manches* nützliche Thier, many a useful animal; *der* selbe runde Hut, the same round hat; *die* selbe fröhliche Gesellschaft, the same joyous company; *das* selbe neue Buch, the same new book; *der*jenige gute Knabe, that good boy; *aller* gute Kohl, all the good cabbage; *alles* frische Fleisch, all the fresh meat; *einiger* weiße Wein, some white wine; *folgendes* freundliche Schreiben, the following kind letter.

92. When an adnoun is preceded by any word that cannot assume the characteristic letter of the Definite article, such characteristic letter must be added to the adnoun itself. This is the case in the Nom. *Masculine*, and in the Nom. and Acc. *Neuter* of the Indefinite article *ein*, *eine*, *ein e*, *a*, of the Numeral *kein*, *keine*, *kein*, *no*, and of all the Possessive pronouns (§ 109), when they are followed by a substantive noun.

Masculine.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| N. ein rother Wein, a red wine | N. eine reife Nuß, a ripe nut |
| A. einen rothen Wein, a red | A. eine reife Nuß, a ripe nut |
| wine | |
| D. einem rothen Weine, to a | D. einer reifen Nuß, to a ripe |
| red wine | nut |
| G. eines rothen Weines, of a | G. einer reifen Nuß, of a ripe |
| red wine | nut |

Feminine.

Neuter.

- | |
|--|
| N. ein grünes Glas, a green glass |
| A. ein grünes Glas, a green glass |
| D. einem grünen Glase, to a green glass |
| G. eines grünen Glases, of a green glass |

93. Decline in the same manner: *ein schönerer Hut*, a more beautiful hat; *eine bessere Feder*, a better pen; *ein folgsameres Kind*, a more docile child; *kein reicherer Bürger*, no richer citizen; *keine größere Freude*, no greater joy; *kein reineres Wasser*,

fer, no purer water; mein einziger Freund, my only friend; deine größte Zufriedenheit, thy greatest contentment; sein ganzes Vermögen, his whole fortune; unser kleiner Garten, our small garden; unser kleinster Garten, our smallest garden; unser großes Haus, our large house; unser größtes (or contracted: größtes) Haus, our largest house; euer lieber Bruder, your dear brother; euer liebes Buch, your dear book; ihr früherer Vorsatz, your former intention.

94. Adnouns ending in *el* or *er* drop the vowel *e* before the *l* and *r* when they are inflected, except before the sign of inflection *en*, of which latter the *e* is omitted but the *e* in the terminations *el* and *er* is retained; as, die edlen Männer, the noble men; die bitteren Mandeln, the bitter almons; ein edler Mann, a noble man; bitters Mandeln, bitter almons.

95. When two or more adnouns precede the noun, they all take the termination of the first adnoun; as, ein guter, alter, weiser Mann, a good, old, wise man; der gute, alte, weise Mann, the good, old, wise man; des (eines, manches) guten, alten, weisen Mannes, of the (of a, of many a) good, old, wise man; liebes, holdes, freundliches Geschöpf, dear, sweet, pleasing creature; mit frohem, willigem Herzen, with a glad, willing heart; &c.

Adnouns used substantively.

96. The noun which the adnoun qualifies, is frequently omitted when the meaning cannot be mistaken. When this happens, the adnoun, and if there are more than one, the last of them must be written with a capital initial letter.

Thus we may say:

ein Armer,	a poor one
der Arm e,	the poor one
die Arme,	the poor one
die Armen,	the poor ones
Arme,	poor ones
ein Blind er,	a blind man
die Blind en,	the blind

instead of:

ein arm er Mann,	a poor man
der arm e Mann,	the poor man
die arm e Frau,	the poor woman
die arm en Leute,	the poor people
arm e Leute,	poor people
ein blind er Mann'	
die blind en Leute	

mein Geliebter, my beloved friend mein geliebter Freund

Geliebteste, most beloved friend	geliebteste Freundin
ein Gelehrter, a learned man	ein gelehrter Mann
der Gelehrte, the learned man	der gelehrt e Mann
die Gelehrten, the learned men	die gelehrt e Männer
Gelehrte, learned men	gelehrte Männer
ein Reisender, a traveller	ein reisend er Mensch
der Reisende, the traveller	der reisend e Mensch
die Reisenden, the travellers	die reisend e n Menschen
Reisende, travellers	reisend e Leute

97. An adnoun used substantively is declined like other adnouns (§§ 86. 90. 92);

Singular.

N. der Arme, the poor man
A. den Armen, the poor man
D. dem Armen, to the poor man
G. des Armen, of the poor man

N. ein Blinder, a blind man
A. einen Blinden, a blind man
D. einem Blinden, to a blind man
G. eines Blinden, of a blind man.

Plural.

N. berühmte Gelehrte, celebrated scholars
A. berühmte Gelehrte, celebrated scholars
D. berühmten Gelehrten, to celebrated scholars
G. berühmter Gelehrter, of celebrated scholars

98. Decline in the same manner. Der Weise, the wise man, the sage; ein Weiser, a wise man; deutsch, German; der Deutsche, a German; die Deutschen, the Germans; Deutsche, Germans; alle Guten, all the good; alle Bösen, all the wicked; ein Weiserer, a wiser man; die Schöne, the fair lady; die Schönste, the fairest lady; manche Schöne, many a fair lady; manche Schönern, many fair ladies; bekannt, known, acquainted; der Bekannt e, the (male) acquaintance; die Bekannt e, the (female) acquaintance; verwandt, related; der Verwandte, the kins-

man; die Verwandte, the kinswoman; heilig, holy; der Heilige, the saint; ein Heiliger, a saint; die Heilige, the (female) saint; bedient, charged with an office; der Bediente, the servant; ein Bedienter, a servant; Bediente, servants; gesandt, sent; der Gesandte, the ambassador; ein Gesandter, an ambassador; Gesandte, ambassadors.

99. Observe, that the affix *inn* only forms Feminines of substantives (der König, the king; die Königin, the queen), but cannot be joined to adnouns, with the sole exception of die Gesandtin, the wife of an ambassador, to distinguish her from die Gesandte, the female ambassador. Uneducated Germans alone will say, die Verwandtin, instead of die Verwandte.

100. When an adnoun is used substantively in a general sense, so that no noun is understood or referred to, it assumes the *Neuter* form of the inflection of adnouns in the singular, but it has no plural; as, das Gute, Edle und Schöne, all that which is good, noble and beautiful; das (diese s) Ganze, the (this) whole; alles Große, all that is great; manches Gute, many a thing that is good; etwas Neues, something new; allerlei Seltsames, all sorts of strange things; sprechen wir von etwas Neuem, let us speak of something new; wenig Gutes, little good; viel Schöne, much that is beautiful.

Of Personal Pronouns.

101. Personal Pronouns serve to indicate persons and things in a general way, without naming them.

102. DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First person.

Second person.

Singular.

Nom. ich, I	Nom. du, thou
Acc. mich, me	Acc. dich, thee
Dat. mir, to me	Dat. dir, to thee
Gen. meiner, of me	G. deiner, of thee, thine

Plural.

Nom. wir, we
Acc. uns, us
Dat. uns, to us
Gen. unser, of us

Plural.

Nom. ihr, you
Acc. euch, you
Dat. euch, to you
Gen. euer, of you, yours

Third Person.*Masculine.*

Nom. er, he
Acc. ihn, him
Dat. ihm, to him
Gen. seiner, of him,

Feminine.

Nom. sie, she
Acc. sie, her
Dat. ihr, to her
Gen. ihrer, of her,

Neuter.

Nom. es, it
Acc. es, it
Dat. ihm, to it
Gen. seiner, of it, its

*Plural
for all three genders.*

Nom. sie, they
Acc. sie, them
Dat. ihnen, to them
Gen. ihrer, of them, theirs

103. A personal (or possessive) pronoun used to address any one, must be written with a capital initial. The second person *Du* is now only used when addressing God, between near relations and intimate friends, by parents to their children, towards inferiors and in contempt. In polite intercourse the third person plural *Sie* must invariably be used; as, *Wie befinden Sie sich?* how do you do? *Ich sah Sie gestern in Ihrem Garten,* I saw you yesterday in your garden. *Ich sagte es Ihnen,* I told it you. *Ich gedenke Ihrer oft,* I often think of you. — When in addressing a person, his or her title is substituted for the pronoun *Sie*, the verb is generally used in the plural; as, *Wollen die Frau Gräfinn die Güte haben for Wollen Sie die Güte haben?* Countess, or Madame, will you be so kind? will your Ladyship be so kind? *Ihre Durchlaucht haben befohlen for Sie haben besohlen,* your Serene Highness

has commanded. Die Frau Bürgermeisterinn werden gütigst verzeihen, the Lady Mayoress will kindly excuse, &c.

104. Mein, dein, sein are often substituted for meiner, deiner, seiner in familiar and poetical language; as, Gedenke mein, think of me. Vergiß mein nicht, forget me not. Er spottet dein, he laughs at you.

105. Sich (himself, herself, itself, one's self, themselves) is a reflective pronoun used in the Accusative and Dative singular and plural; as, er kleidet ihn an, he dresses *him*; er kleidet sich an, he dresses himself; sie schmeicheln Ihnen, they flatter you; sie schmeicheln sich, they flatter themselves (§§ 192—194).

106. Jemand, somebody, and Niemand, nobody, take s or es in the Genitive, but remain either unchanged in the Acc. and Dat. or they may assume the termination en.

107. Jedermann, every body, Gen. Jedermanns, of every body.

108. Man, one, people, some one (the French *on*), is indeclinable.

Possessive Pronouns.

109. The possessive pronouns, mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, ihr are the Genitives of the Personal pronouns. When they are joined to a verb, they are considered as adverbs and remain undeclined; as, der Hut ist mein, the hat is mine; die Blume ist dein, the flower is thine; die Häuser sind sein, the houses are his.

110. When the possessive pronouns precede the noun, they are declined like the Indefinite Article (§ 42); as, mein, meine, mein, my; dein, deine, dein, thy; sein, seine, sein, his, its; ihr, ihre, ihr, her; unser, unsere, unser, our; euer, eure, euer, your; ihr, ihre, ihr, their.

111. When the possessive pronouns are not followed by the noun, but stand absolutely, they take throughout all the cases the characteristics of the article (§ 40); as, meiner, meine,

meines, mine; deiner, deine, deines, thine; seiner, seine, seine, his, its; ihrer, ihre, ihres, hers; unsrer, unsre, unsres, ours; eurer, eure, eures, yours; ihrer, ihre, ihres, theirs.

Examples.

112. Wo ist mein Hut? Hier ist meiner, where is my hat? Here is mine. Dies ist nicht sein Haus; jenes dort ist seins, this is not his house; that there is his. Ist das unser Garten? Nein, dort ist unsrer, Is that our garden? No, there is ours.

113. A possessive pronoun preceded by the definite article der, die, das is declined like other adnouns (§ 90); as, der meine, mine (*le mien*), Acc. den meinen, mine; Dat. dem meinen, to mine; Gen. des meinen, of mine, &c.

114. The syllable *ig* is frequently affixed to the possessive cases of the personal pronouns to form possessive nouns of them; as, meinig, deinig, &c. der, die, das meinige, mine, (*le mien, la mienne*); der, die, das unfrige, ours (*le vôtre, la vôtre*); &c. Observe that a possessive pronoun with the article before it, cannot be followed by a noun.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

115. The Substantive Demonstrative pronouns were originally formed from the adverb *là*, there, and the Nominatives of the Personal Pronouns *er*, he, *sie*, she, *es*, it, *pl. sie*, they. These substantive demonstrative pronouns are, *Der*, he (*celui-là*), *Die*, she (*celle-là*), *Das*, that (*ceci, cela*); *pl. Die*, they, those (*ceux-là, celles-là*).

Singular.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. <i>Der</i> , he	<i>Die</i> , she	<i>Das</i> , that
A. <i>Den</i> , him	<i>Die</i> , her	<i>Das</i> , that
D. <i>Dem</i> , to him	<i>Der</i> , to her	<i>Dem</i> , to that
G. <i>Dessen</i> , of him	<i>Deren</i> , of her	<i>Dessen</i> , of that

*Plural**for all three genders.*

N. <i>Die</i> , they
A. <i>Dir</i> , them
D. <i>Denen</i> , to them
G. <i>Deren</i> } , of them

116. The Gen. plural *deren* is used before a substantive, but *derer* after a substantive; as, *das ist Deren Schuld*, or *das ist die Schuld Derer*, that is the fault of those.

117. The adjective demonstrative pronouns are, *der*, *die*, *das*, this, that; *pl.* *die*, these, those; *dies*, this (*questo*), *jen*, that (*quello*); *derjenige*, *diejenige*, *dasjenige*, that; *derselbe*, *dieselbe*, *dasselbe*, the same, *solch*, such.

118. The demonstrative pronouns *der*, *die*, *das* are used as definitive articles, but are then pronounced without any accent (§ 38). *Der Mann hat es gethan*, that man has done it; *der Mann hat es gethan*, the man has done it. *Ich spreche von dem Manne*, *der gestern hier war*, I speak of that man who was here yesterday. *Ich spreche von dem Manne*, *der gestern hier war*, I speak of the man, who was here yesterday.

119. *Dies* and *jen* are declined with the characteristics of the articles. (§ 40.)

120. *Derjenige* and *derselbe* are declined like other adnouns preceded by the article (§ 90); as, N. *derjenige*, A. *denjenigen*, &c.

121. **Solch** is indeclinable when followed by **ein**; as, **solch ein Mann**, such a man; **solch eines Mannes**, of such a man. When **solch** is not followed by **ein**, it is declined with the characteristics of the article (§ 40), and when preceded by **ein** or **kein**, it assumes the form of an adnoun (§ 92); as, **solcher Mann**, such a man; **solches Mannes**, of such a man; **kein solcher Mann**, no such man; **keines solchen Mannes**, of no such man.

Relative Pronouns.

122. Relative pronouns are **der**, **die**, **das**, **who**, **which**, **that**, **welch**, **which**, **who**; **wer**, **he or she who**, **was**, **that which**, **what**.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. der	die	das
A. den	die	das
D. dem	der	dem
G. dessen	beren	desseñ

Plural.

Three genders.

- N. **die**, **who**, **which**
- A. **die**, **whom**, **which**
- D. **denen**, **to whom**, **to which**
- G. **beren**, **of whom**, **of whose**, **of which**

123. **Welch** is declined with the characteristics of the article (§ 40).

Wer has in the Acc. **Wen**, Dat. **Wem**, Gen. **Wessen**. **Was**, has in the Acc. **Was**, in the Gen. **Wessen**, the Dative not being used.

Interrogative pronouns.

124. These are **Welch?** (**Welcher**, **welche**, **welches?**) who? which? (40). **Wer?** who? **Was?** what? (§ 123); and the indeclinable **Was für?** what sort of?

Observations.

125. **Es** may be used in an indefinite sense, pointing neither at a person nor at a thing; as, **es klopft**, there is a knocking heard. **Man klopft**, means, somebody knocks (*on frappe*).

126. **Es** is placed before the third person of a verb in the singular and plural, whenever the verb is removed from its natural place to the head of the sentence, as, **Ein Freund schreibt mir aus Wien**, or, **es schreibt mir ein Freund aus Wien**, a friend writes me from Vienna. **Messer liegen auf dem Tische**, or **es liegen Messer auf dem Tische**, knives are lying on the table.

127. **Es**, **das**, **dies** and **diese** are used without distinction of gender and number in speaking of persons and things (like the French *ce*); as, **es ist** (**das ist**, **dies ist**) mein Bruder, meine Schwester, mein Buch, it is (that is, this is) my brother, my sister, my book; **es sind** (**das sind**, **dies sind**) meine Brüder, they are my brothers (*ce sont mes frères*). **Dies sind geschickte Leute**, these are able men.

128. The Dative and Accusative of **es** and **das** cannot be joined to a preposition, but in their stead the adverb **da**, *there*, is simply prefixed to the preposition or **dar** when the preposition commences with a vowel; as, **with it**, **damit**; **for it**, **for that**, **dafür**; **before it** or **that**, **davor**; **from it** or **that**, **davon**; **in that**, **in it**, **darin**; **out of it**, **out of that**, **daraus**. Ex. I am satisfied with it (with that), **ich bin damit zufrieden**. You make a custom of it, **du machst eine Gewohnheit daraus**. There is no money in it, **es ist kein Geld darin**. He fell over it, **er fiel darüber**. I commend you for it, **ich lobe Sie darum**.

129. In speaking of things, not of persons, or in speaking

in an indefinite sense, the relative adverb *wō* (or *wōr* before a vowel), *where*, is used instead of the relative pronoun *welch*, or *was*; as, with which, womit; by which, by what, wodurch; in which, in what, worin; out of which, woraus. Ex. The book in which you have read that, das Buch, worin Sie das gelesen haben. The letter with which you have honoured me, der Brief, womit Sie mich beeckt haben. Of what are you thinking? Woran denken Sie?

130. The Interrogative pronoun *welches?* is used absolutely for all genders and numbers; as, Welches ist die beste Aussprache? which is the best pronunciation? Welches sind die Männer, die dies gethan haben? which are the men, who have done that?

131. The Genitives of the relative pronoun *der*, *die*, *das*, who, which, must be substituted for the Genitives of *welch*, which latter can be used only when they are joined to a noun; as, Der Vorzug, dessen, (not *welches*) er so würdig ist, the preference, of which he is so worthy. Die Frau, deren (not *welcher*) Sohn er erzogen hat, the lady whose son he has educated. Ein Mann, an dessen (not *welches*) Ehrlichkeit nicht zu zweifeln ist, a man of whose honesty we cannot doubt.

132. *Wer* often stands for *derjenige welcher* and *diejenige welche*; as, Wer die Tugend liebt, he who loves virtue. Wer schuldig ist, muß büßen, he who is guilty, must atone. *Was* is used for *dasjenige welches*; as, Was ich habe, will ich Ihnen geben, that which (what) I have, I will give you. Was ich Ihnen sage, ist gewiß, what I tell you, is certain.

133. A neuter adnoun used substantively in an abstract sense (§ 100) is followed by *was*, not by *das* or *welches*; as, Alles was Sie sagen, all that you say. Das Gute, was er thut, the good which (that) he does.

• f Numerals.

134. Numerals are called *Cardinal*, when they express a number absolutely, and *Ordinal*, when they denote *order* or *succession*.

135. I. *Cardinal Numerals.*

1. ein.	30. dreißig.
2. zwei.	31. ein und dreißig, &c.
3. drei.	40. vierzig (<i>pr.</i> fürrzig).
4. vier.	50. funfzig (<i>pr.</i> fuffzig).
5. fünf.	60. sechzig.
6. sechs.	70. siebzig.
7. sieben.	80. achtzig.
8. acht.	90. neunzig.
9. neun.	100. hundert.
10. zehn.	101. hundert und ein.
11. elf.	110. hundert und zehn.
12. zwölf.	113. hundert und dreizehn.
13. dreizehn.	121. hundert ein und zwanzig.
14. vierzehn (<i>pron.</i> vierzehn).	200. zwei hundert.
15. funfzehn (<i>pr.</i> fuffzehn).	309. drei hundert.
16. sechszehn.	400. vier hundert.
17. siebzehn.	500. fünfhundert.
18. achtzehn.	600. sechshundert.
19. neunzehn.	1000. tausend.
20. zwanzig.	2000. zwei tausend.
21. ein und zwanzig.	10,000. zehn tausend.
22. zwei und zwanzig.	100,000. hundert tausend.
23. drei und zwanzig.	200,000. zwei hundert tausend.
24. vier und zwanzig.	1,000,000. eine Million.

136. Instead of saying, tausend einhundert, 1100, 1200 till tausend neuhundert, 1900, it is more usual to say, elf hundert, zwölf hundert, neunzehnhundert; per ex. 1844. achtzehn hundert vier und vierzig.

137. *Ein* placed before a noun, is declined like the Indefinite Article (§ 42), from which it is only distinguished by being pronounced with more emphasis; as, *ein Thaler*, one dollar, *ein Thaler*, a dollar; *eine Blume*, one flower; *eine Blume*, a flower; *ein Pfund*, one pound; *ein Pfund*, a pound.

138. When *ein* is substantively, it assumes through all the genders and cases the characteristics of the Definite Article; *einer*, *eine*, *eines* (*eins*); as, *Wo ist ein Stock?* *Hier ist einer*, where is a cane? Here is one. *Kein Buch war da, auch nicht eins*, not a book was there, not even one. *Er hat es nur Einem gesagt*, he has told it only to one. *Ein* assumes always the termination *s*, when it neither stands before a noun, nor relates to one; as, *eins und zwei macht drei*, one and two make three.

139. When *ein* is preceded by a determinative word, it is declined like other adnouns; as, *der*, *die*, *das eine*, one; *dieser eine*, this one; *mein einer Sohn*, one son of mine; *meines einen Sohnes*, of one of my sons; *jenes eine Kind*, that one child; *es waren heute zwei Fremde bei mir*, *der eine aus Hamburg*, *der andere aus Wien*, there were two strangers with me to-day, one from Hamburgh, the other from Vienna.

140. When *zwei* and *drei* are neither preceded nor followed by any word which determines the case, they assume the characteristics *er* and *en* in the Gen. and Dative; as, *im Beisein zweier oder dreier Zeugen*, in the presence of two or three witnesses; *im Beisein dieser zwei Zeugen*, in the presence of these two witnesses.

141. *Beide*, *both*, is declined like other adnouns; as, *beide Männer*, both the men; *die beiden Männer*, the two men; *er gab mir Beides*, he gave me both. (The Numeral *both* ought not to be confounded with the Conjunction *both*, which is rendered in German by *sowohl*; as "both my father and my mother", *sowohl mein Vater als meine Mutter*.)

142. All other Cardinal numbers are indeclinable, except that they take the termination *en* in the Dative, when they are used as Substantives; as, *er kroch auf allen Vieren*, he crawled along on all fours; *die Kaiserinn fuhr mit Sechsen spazieren*, the Empress took a drive in a coach and six.

II. *Ordinal Numerals.*

143. *Ordinal numbers* are formed by adding *t* to *Cardinal numbers* from *zwei* to *neunzehn*, and *est* to all the others.

144. *Ordinal numbers* are adnouns and subject to all their rules of declension; as *der*, *die*, *das erste*, the first; *ein erster*, a first; *erstes Kapitel*, first chapter.

<i>der erste</i> , the first	<i>der vierzigste</i> , the fortieth
<i>der zweite</i> , the second	<i>der funfzigste</i> , the fiftieth
<i>der dritte</i> , the third	<i>der sechzigste</i> , the sixtieth
<i>der vierte</i> , the fourth	<i>der siebzigste</i> , the seventieth
<i>der fünfte</i> , the fifth	<i>der achtzigste</i> , the eightieth
<i>der sechste</i> , the sixth	<i>der neunzigste</i> , the ninetieth
<i>der siebente</i> , the seventh	<i>der hundertste</i> , the hundredth
<i>der achte</i> , the eighth	<i>der hundert erste</i> , the hundred-first
<i>der neunte</i> , the ninth	<i>der hundert zweite</i> , the hundred-second
<i>der zehnte</i> , the tenth	<i>der hundert zehnte</i> , the hundred-tenth
<i>der elfte</i> , the eleventh	<i>der hundert zwanzigste</i> , the hundred-twentieth
<i>der zwölfe</i> , the twelfth	<i>der hundert ein und zwanzigste</i> , the hundred-twenty-first
<i>der dreizehnte</i> , the thirteenth	<i>der tausendste</i> , the thousandth
<i>der vierzehnte</i> , the fourteenth	
<i>der zwanzigste</i> , the twentieth	
<i>der ein und zwanzigste</i> , the twenty-first	
<i>der dreißigste</i> , the thirtiest	

145. *Fractional numerals* are formed of ordinal numerals; as, *halb*, half; *die Hälfte*, the half; *das Drittel*, the third; *das Viertel*, $\frac{1}{4}$; *das Fünftel*, $\frac{1}{5}$; *das Sechstel*, $\frac{1}{6}$; *das Siebentel*, $\frac{1}{7}$; *das Achtel*, $\frac{1}{8}$. Ex. *Ein halber Ton*, a semi-tone; *der halbe Weg*, half the way; *drei und ein halb*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *eine Hälfte des Geldes*, one half of the money, &c.

146. *Halb* is joined to ordinal numerals in the following manner, *anderthalb*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *brittehalb* (*i. e.* *zwei und das dritte halb*, two and one half of the third), $2\frac{1}{2}$; *viertehalf*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *fünftehalb*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *zwanzigstehalb*, $19\frac{1}{2}$, &c.

147. *Augmentative numerals* are formed of Cardinal numbers by adding to them: *fach*, *fältig*, *mal*; *as*, *einfach*, simple, single, plain; *einfältig*, simple, silly; *zweifach*, *zweifältig*, twofold; *dreifach*, threesfold, treble, triple; *vierfach*, quadruple; *hundertsfach*, *hundertfältig*, centuple; *tausendsfach*, *tausendfältig*, a thousandsfold; *einmal*, once; *zweimal*, twice; *dreimal*, three times, thrice; *viermal*, four times; *hundertmal*, a hundred times.

148. *Observation.* Numerals ending in *fach* and *fältig*, are used as adnouns, but numbers in *mal* must assume the termination *ig*, before they can be declined as adnouns; *as*, *einmalig*, *zweimalig*, &c. Ex. *Nach einmaligem Durchlesen dieses Buches*, after reading but once this letter; *ein zweimaliger Angriff*, an attack twice repeated; *dieser dreimalige Besuch*, this visit three times repeated; *nach tausendmaligem Bitten*, after repeating his solicitation a thousand times.

149. When *mal* is joined to an ordinal number, both words are declined; *as das erstmal*, the first time; *dem erstenmale*, to the first time; *des erstenmales*, of the first time.

150. *Adverbial numbers* are, 1) *erstens*, *erstlich*, firstly; *zweitens*, secondly; *drittens*, thirdly; &c.

- 2) *einerlei*, one and the same thing; *zweierlei*, of two kinds; *dreierlei*, of three sorts; *hunderterlei*, of a hundred sorts; *vielerlei*, mancherlei, of many sorts, &c. They are indeclinable.
 - 3) *je eins und eins*, one and one; *je zwei und zwei*, two and two; *paarweise*, by pairs, by couples, by braces; *duzendweise*, by the dozen; *hundertweise*, by hundreds; *schockweise*, by three scores, &c.
-

III. *Indefinite Numerals.*

141. Indefinite numerals are, *all*, *all*; *gesammt*, joint, united; *sämmtlich*, all together; *ganz*, all, whole, entire; *jed*, *jed-*

wed, jeglich, every, each; kein, no, no one, none, not any; viel, much, mehr, more; wenig, little; einig, a few; etlich, some; manch, many a, &c. These numerals follow the declension of adnouns (§ 40). Ex. Alle Arbeit ist umsonst, all the labour is in vain. Alles dieses Getreide, all this corn. Er weiß Alles, he knows every thing. Er kennt Alle, he knows every body. (The characteristics of the article are often suppressed after all, when the latter stands before some pronoun; as, all dieser Wein, all this wine; all dieses Geld, all this money; all seine Reichthümer, all his riches; all mein Bier, all my beer; all mein gutes Bier, all my good beer; all meines guten Bieres, of all my good beer.) Gummichtliche Anwesende, all the by-standers. Sein ganzes Vermögen, all his fortune, his whole fortune. Jeder Mensch, every man. Ein Jeder sagt so, every one says so. An jedem Orte, in every place. Auf jeder Seite, on every page.

152. Kein, no, no one, not any, is declined like the numeral *ein* (§§ 137. 138); as, Kein Mensch (or Keiner) ist hier gewesen, no one or nobody has been here. Er hat es keinem Menschen (or Keinem) erlaubt, he has permitted it no one. Einig and manch assume the characteristics of the article (§ 40); as, einige Menschen (or Einige) behaupten es, some men assert it. Vor einigen Jahren, some years ago. Mancher Mensch (or Mancher) glaubt, many a man believes. Manche (or manche Menschen) behaupten, many people assert. Er hat manches Unglück erfahren, he has experienced many a misfortune. Wenn doch mancher Arme das hätte, was mancher Reiche wegwirft, would that many a poor man had that what many a rich man throws away!

153. Viel, much, a great quantity; mehr, more; wenig, little, a small quantity, are indeclinable numerals; but when *viel* means many things, many sorts of, *mehr*, several, various; *wenig*, few things, few sorts of; they become adnouns and are declined as such (§§ 86. 90.). Ex. Mancher trinkt viel Wein, aber nicht vielen Wein, many a man drinks much (a great quantity of) wine, but not many wines (not wine of many sorts). Kleine Kinder sollten nur wenig Fleisch

essen, da wenige s Fleisch für sie recht gesund ist, little children should eat but little meat, since few sorts of meat are very wholesome for them. Es waren gestern mehr Menschen da, als heute; mehre derselben gingen aber früh weg, there were more persons present yesterday than to-day; but several of them went early away. Das viele Geld, das er hat, the great quantity of money which he has. Seine vielen Geschäfte, the multitude of his affairs. Dieser wenige Wein, this small quantity of wine. Meine wenigen Freunde, my few friends.

154. Genug, enough, etwas, something, nichts, nothing, are indeclinable. Genug is generally placed after the noun; as, Er hat Geld genug, he has money enough.

O f V e r b s .

155. Verbs are those words which indicate what the subject or agent *is, does or suffers*. The dog *barks*. Barks is a verb, it says what the dog does.

156. Verbs are divided into two principal classes: *transitive verbs* and *intransitive verbs*.

157. *Transitive verbs* are those which name an activity proceeding from the subject or agent (Nominative) and passing over to an object either expressed or understood; as, ich schreibe den Brief, I write the letter. Der Mann schlägt den Knaben, the man strikes the boy.

158. *Intransitive verbs* either do not express any activity, or they express an activity, limited to the subject; as, der Mann schlafst, the man sleeps. Er seufzet, he sighs. Ich gehe, I walk.

Transitives are called

159. 1. *Active verbs* when the activity which they express is received by an object different from the subject; as, Er schreibt einen Brief, he writes a letter. Der Lehrer lobt den fleißigen Schüler, the teacher commends the diligent pupil; and

160. 2. *Passive verbs*, when the action which they in-

dicate is suffered by the subject itself, but which does not proceed from the subject but proceeds from a different person or thing; as, *Der Brief wird geschrieben* (*von ihm*), the letter is written (is now being written) by him. *Der fleißige Schüler wird gelobt* (*von dem Lehrer*), the diligent pupil is praised by his teacher.

161. *Reflexive verbs* are those transitives whose activity proceeds from and is reconducted to the same subject by means of a personal pronoun either in the accusative or dative case; as, *Sie kleidet sich an*, she dresses herself; *er schmeichelt sich*, he flatters himself. (*Sie kleidet sie an*, would mean "she dresses her"; *er schmeichelt ihm*, he flatters him.)

162. The Infinitive is simply the name of the verb. It may be used as a neuter substantive without a plural; as, *leben*, to live; *das Leben*, life; *gehen*, to go, *das Gehen*, walking; *schreiben*, to write; *das Schreiben*, (the act of) writing.

163. An infinitive used absolutely in a sentence must take the particle *zu* before it, and is then called "*the Supine*"; as, *Ein Kind zu täuschen (ist leicht)*, to deceive a child (is easy). (*Er befahl ihm*), *dahin zu gehen*, (he ordered him), to go there.

164. From the infinitive are formed adverbs called *Participles* because they preserve the nature of the verb and may also be used as adverbs and adnouns.

165. There are two participles in German,

1. The *Present* or *First Participle* formed by adding *en* to the radical syllable of a verb (or merely a *b* to the infinitive); as, *leben*, to live, *lebend*, living; *lächeln*, to smile; *lächelnd*, smiling; *antworten*, to answer, *antwortend*, answering; *abreisen*, to depart, *abreisend*, departing.
2. The *Past* or *Second Participle* formed by joining the prefix *ge* to any verb having the principal accent on its first syllable, and by affixing a *t* (or *et* if euphony requires

it) to the radical syllable of a regular verb; as, leben, to live, *gelebt*, lived; lächeln, to smile, *gelächelt*, smiled; antworten, to answer, *geantwortet*, answered; ab-reisen, to depart; *abgereist*, departed; retten, to save; *gerettet*, saved; liebkosen, to caress; *geliebkost*, caressed; über-setzen, to set over, *übersetzt*, set over. — The prefix *ge* is not, however, joined to those verbs whose first syllable is unaccented, consequently it is not placed before verbs commencing with any of the unaccented syllables *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *zer*, nor before verbs inseparably compounded with one of the unaccented prepositions *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, *wider*; as, beleben, to enliven, *belebt*, enlivened; verantworten, to justify, *verantwortet*, justified; erretten, to deliver, *errettet*, delivered; *übersetzen*, to translate, *übersetzt*, translated; umarmen, to embrace, *umarmt*, embraced.

166. When participles are used as adnouns, they are declined as such; as, *ein liebender Vater*, *der liebende Vater*; *mein geliebter Bruder*, *der geliebte Bruder*; *ein geliebtes Kind* (§§ 86. 90. 92.).

167. **The Conjugation**

or inflection of a verb serves to indicate

1. The *Person* or the *subject* that does or suffers what the verb expresses.
2. The *Number*, whether the subject of the verb is in the singular or plural.
3. The *Mood* or the manner of the action; viz.

168. The four Moods of German verbs are,

1. The *Imperative mood*, which commands, entreats, exhorts, permits, &c. It is the root of the verb, obtained by omitting the final *en* or *n* of the infinitive of regular verbs; as, *beten*, to pray; — *bete!* pray (thou)! *gehen*, to go; *geh!* go (thou)!

2. The *Indicative mood*, which indicates an action as positive, certain; as, *ich schreibe*, I write; *ich war nach Russland gereist*, I had gone to Russia.
3. The *Subjunctive mood*, a form which the verb takes that is subjoined to some other sentence in such a manner as to leave the truth of the action undetermined; as, *Er sagt, daß er dahin reise*, he says that he goes there.
4. The *Conditional*, a form the verb assumes to denote a possibility, or a wish; as, *Er wäre dahin gegangen*, he were gone there, he might or would have gone there. *Wäre er doch dahin gegangen*, would that he had gone there.

169. The time of an action must be either *present*, *past* or *future*; the German verb has, however, only one form for present time and one for past time; the former, called the *present Tense*, serves also as the Future tense, when futurity is sufficiently indicated by the sense of the assertion, or else by some adverb of time, as, *morgen*, to-morrow; *nächstes Jahr*, the latter, called the Past or more usually the Imperfect tense, when the speaker supposes himself to have been within the space where the action took place. Ex. *Present tense*, *Ich gehe dahin*, I go thither, I am going thither. *Ich gehe nächstes Jahr nach China*, I go (shall go) to China next year. *Imperfect tense*, *Er schrieb den Brief in meiner Gegenwart*, he wrote the letter in my presence.

170. These two simple tenses not being always sufficient to express the exact time of the action, compound tenses are formed with the help of *sein*, *haben* and *werden*.

171. Thus the *Indicative* has the following tenses,

1. *Present tense*, *ich habe*, I have
2. *Present Perfect tense*, *ich habe gehabt*, I have had
3. *Imperfect Tense*, *ich hatte*, I had
4. *Past Imperfect*, *ich hatte gehabt*, I bad had
5. *First or Simple Future tense*, *ich werde haben*, I shall have

6. *Second or Complex Future tense*, *ich werde gehabt haben*, I shall have had.

175. The *Subjunctive* contains the following tenses,

1. The *Present Subjunctive*, *er habe*, he have, he may have.
2. The *Past*, *er habe gehabt*, he have had, he may have had.
3. The *Future*, *er werde haben*, he will have.

173. The *Conditional* contains,

1. The *Present Conditional*, *er hätte*, he might or would have
2. The *Past Conditional*, *er hätte gehabt*, he might or would have had
3. The *Future Conditional*, *er würde haben*, he would have.

The Auxiliary verbs of time or tenses, are

174. 1. *Sein, to be*; it is joined to the *Past Participle* of all intransitive verbs, when they indicate a transition of the Subject (Nominative) from one place to some other place, or a change of its condition or state.

175. 2. *Haben, to have*; it is joined to the Past Participle of all transitive verbs, of all reflexive verbs and of intransitive verbs only when they do not indicate a transition of the subject (or agent) from one place to another place, or from one state or condition to another. Ex.

<i>ich habe gelebt</i> , I have lived	<i>ich bin aufgelebt</i> , I have re-turned to life
<i>ich habe gewacht</i> , I have waked	<i>ich bin aufgewacht</i> , I have awoke
<i>ich habe gebleicht</i> , I have bleached	<i>ich bin erblich</i> , I have grown pale
<i>er hat gefroren</i> , he has been cold	<i>er ist erfroren</i> , he is frozen to death

er hat getrunken, he has drunk	er ist ertrunken, he has been drowned
sie haben dort geslogen, they have been flying there	sie sind weggeslogen, they have flown away
er hat viel gereist, he has much travelled.	er ist nach Wien gereist, he has gone to Vienna
die Rose hat geblüht, the rose has bloomed	die Rose ist verblüht, the rose has faded
er hat das Holz verbrannt, he has burnt the wood	das Holz ist verbrannt, the wood is burnt
ich habe ihm gefolgt, I have obeyed him	ich bin ihm gefolgt, I have followed him.
sie hat den ganzen Tag geritten, she has been riding the whole day	sie ist nach Roehampton geritten, she has gone to R. on horseback.
mein Bruder hat uns nach Windsor gefahren	mein Bruder ist mit uns nach Windsor gefahren.

176. 3. *Werden*, *to become*. The present tense of *werden* (*ich werde*) is joined to the infinitive of a verb to form its future tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive; as, *ich werde werben*, *haben*, *sein*, *lieben*, *loben*, *essen*, &c. *I shall become*, *have*, *be*, *love*, *praise*, *eat*.

177. The Conditional of *werden* (*ich würde*) joined to an infinitive forms its future conditional; as, *ich würde werden*, *haben*, *sein*, *lieben*, *loben*, *essen*, *I should become*, *have*, *be*, *love*, *praise*, *eat*.

178. *Werden* is used principally to form the passive voice of a transitive verb, by having the past participle of the latter joined to its different simple and compound tenses; as, *ich werde geliebt*, *gelobt*, *I am loved*, *praised*, *ich wurde gelobt*, *I was praised*, &c.

179. A passive voice may even be obtained of intransitives but only of the third person singular, with the indefinite pronoun *es* instead of the name of a subject or agent; as, *es wird*

getanzt, people are dancing, there is dancing going on; es wurde gespielt, there was playing going on.

180. Relations of Mood are indicated by joining to an infinitive the semi-auxiliary verbs können, I can, mögen, I may, dürfen, I dare, müssen, I must, wollen, I will, sollen, I shall, and lassen, to let.

181. The Conjugation of a verb is *regular*, when the radical or accented vowel of the infinitive is preserved unaltered in all moods and tenses; as, loben, to praise, ich lobe, I praise, ich lobte, I praised; gelobt, praised; it is *irregular*, when the accented vowel of the infinitive is not preserved throughout the verb; as, brechen, to break, gebrochen, broken; er bricht, he breaks; er brach, he broke; er bräche, he might break. The irregularity of a verb cannot be learned by rules, but must be the result of practice. The irregular verbs are found in every good dictionary, or they may be learned from "*Klauer's Table of German Conjugations with a Complete List of the Irregular Verbs. London: P. Rolandi.*"

Auxiliary Verbs.

182. I. *Infinitive*: Sein, to be.

Imper. sei, be (thou)! seid, be (ye)!

Present Participle: seind or wesenb, being. *Past participle*: gewesen, been.

Indicative.

Present.

ich bin, I am

du bist, thou art

er (sie, es, man) ist, he (she, it, one) is

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.

ich sei, I be

du seiest, thou beest

er (sie, es, man) sei, he (she, it, one) be

wir sind, we were
ihr seid, you are
sie sind, they are

wir seien, we be
ihr seiet, you be
sie seien, they be

Imperfect.

ich war, I was
du warst, thou wast
er war, he was
wir waren, we were
ihr wartet, you were
sie waren, they were

Present Conditional.

ich wäre, I were
du wärest, thou wert
er wäre, he were
wir wären, we were
ihr wäret, you were
sie wären, they were

Compound tenses.

Present Perfect.

ich bin — gewesen, I have been
du bist — gewesen, thou hast
been
er ist — gewesen, he has been
wir sind — gewesen, we have
been
ihr seid gewesen, you have been
sie sind gewesen, they have been

Past Subjunctive.

ich sei gewesen, I may have
been
du seiest gewesen, thou mayst
have been
er sei gewesen, he may have
been
wir seien gewesen, we may have
been
ihr seiet gewesen, you may have
been
sie seien gewesen, they may have
been

Past Imperfect.

ich war gewesen, I had been
du warst gewesen, thou hadst
been
er war gewesen, he had been
wir waren gewesen, we had been

Past Conditional.

ich wäre gewesen, I might have
been
du wärest gewesen, thou mightst
have been
er wäre gewesen, he might have
been
wir wären gewesen, we might
have been

ihr waret gewesen, you had been	ihr wäret gewesen, you might have been
sie waren gewesen, they had been	sie wären gewesen, they might have been

Simple Future.

ich werde sein, I shall be
 du wirst sein, thou wilt be
 er wird sein, he will be
 wir werden sein, we shall be
 ihr werdet sein, you will be
 sie werden sein, they will be

Second Future.

ich werde gewesen sein, I shall have been
 du wirst gewesen sein, thou wilt have been
 er wird gewesen sein, he will have been
 wir werden gewesen sein, we shall have been
 ihr werdet gewesen sein, you will have been
 sie werden gewesen sein, they will have been

Future Conditional.

ich würde sein, I should be
 du würdest sein, thou wouldst be
 er würde sein, he would be
 wir würden sein, we should be
 ihr würdet sein, you would be
 sie würden sein, they would be

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde gewesen sein, I should have been
 du würdest gewesen sein, thou wouldst have been
 er würde gewesen sein, he would have been
 wir würden gewesen sein, we should have been
 ihr würdet gewesen sein, you would have been
 sie würden gewesen sein, they would have been

183. II. *Infinitive: Haben, to have*

Imperative: habe, have (thou)! habet, have (ye)!

Present Participle: habend, having. *Past Participle:* ge-habt, had.

*Indicative.**Present.*

ich habe, I have
 du hast, thou hast
 er hat, he has
 wir haben, we have
 ihr habet, you have
 sie haben, they have

Imperfect.

ich hatte, I had
 du hattest, thou hadst
 er hatte, he had
 wir hatten, we had
 ihr hattet, you had
 sie hatten, they had

*Conjunctive.**Present Subjunctive.*

ich habe, I may have
 du habest, thou mayst have
 er habe, he may have
 wir haben, we may have
 ihr habet, you may have
 sie haben, they may have

Present Conditional.

ich hätte, I might have
 du hättest, thou mightst have
 er hätte, he might have
 wir hätten, we might have
 ihr hättest, you might have
 sie hätten, they might have

*Compound tenses.**Present Perfect.*

ich habe gehabt, I have had
 du hast gehabt, thou hast had
 er hat gehabt, he has had
 wir haben gehabt, we have had
 ihr habet gehabt, you have had
 sie haben gehabt, they have had

Past Subjunctive.

ich habe gehabt, I have had
 du habest gehabt, thou have had
 er habe gehabt, he have had
 wir haben gehabt, we have had
 ihr habet gehabt, you have had
 sie haben gehabt, they have had

Past Perfect.

ich hatte gehabt, I had had
 du hattest gehabt, thou hadst
 had
 er hatte gehabt, he had had
 wir hatten gehabt, we had had

Past Conditional.

ich hätte gehabt, I might have
 had
 du hättest gehabt, thou mightst
 have had
 er hätte gehabt, he might have
 had
 wir hätten gehabt, we might
 have had

ihr hattet gehabt, you had had	ihr hättest gehabt, you might have had
sie hatten gehabt, they had had	sie hätten gehabt, they might have had

Simple Future.

ich werde haben, I shall have
 du wirst haben, thou wilt have
 er wird haben, he will have
 wir werden haben, we shall have
 ihr werdet haben, you will have
 sie werden haben, they will have

Future Conditional.

ich würde haben, I should have
 du würdest haben, thou wouldst have
 er würde haben, he would have
 wir würden haben, we should have
 ihr würdet haben, you would have
 sie würden haben, they would have

184. III. Infinitive: Werden, to become, to grow.

Imperative: werde, become (thou)! werdet, werden **Sie**, become (ye)!

Present Participle: werdend, becoming. *Past Participle:* geworden.

Indicative.

Present.
 ich werde, I become
 du wirst, thou becomest
 er wird, he becomes
 wir werden, we become
 ihr werdet, you become
 sie werden, they become

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.
 ich werde, I become
 du werdest, thou become
 er werde, he become
 wir werden, we become
 ihr werdet, you become
 sie werden, they become

Imperfect.

ich wurde (ward), I became

Present Conditional.

ich würde, I might become



du wurdest (wardst), thou be-	du würdest, thou mightst be-
eamest	come
er wurde (ward), he became	er würde, he might become
wir wurden, we became	wir würden, we might become
ih̄r wurdet, you became	ih̄r würdet, you might become
sie wurden, they became	sie würden, they might become

Present Perfect.

ich bin geworden, I have be-	ich sei geworden, I may have
come	become
du bist geworden, thou hast be-	du seist geworden, thou mayest
come	have become
er ist geworden, he has become	er sei geworden, he may have
	become
wir sind geworden, we have be-	wir seien geworden, we may
come	have become
ih̄r seid geworden, you have	ih̄r seiet geworden, you may
become	have become
sie sind geworden, they have	sie seien geworden, they may
become	have become

Past Perfect.

ich war geworden, I had become	ich wäre geworden, I might have
	become
du warst geworden, thou hadst	du wärest geworden, thou mightst
become	have become
er war geworden, he had be-	er wäre geworden, he might
come	have become
ih̄r wart geworden, you have	wir wären geworden, we might
become	have become
sie waren geworden, they had	sie wären geworden, they might
become	have become

Simple Future.

ich werde werden, I shall be-	ich würde werden, I should be-
come	come

Future Conditional.

du wirst werden, thou wilt be-	du würdest werden, thou wouldst
come	become
er wird werden, he will become	er würde werden, he would be-
come	come
wir werden werden, we shall	wir würden werden, we should
become	become
ihr werdet werden, you will be-	ihr würdet werden, you would
come	become
sie werden werden, they will	sie würden werden, they would
become	become

Second Future.

ich werde geworden sein, I shall have become
 du wirst geworden sein, thou wilt have become
 er wird geworden sein, he will have become
 wir werden geworden sein, we will have become
 ihr werdet geworden sein, you will have become
 sie werden geworden sein, they will have become

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde geworden sein, I should have become
 du würdest geworden sein, thou wouldst have become
 er würde geworden sein, he would have become
 wir würden geworden sein, we should have become
 ihr würdet geworden sein, you would have become
 sie würden geworden sein, they would have become

185. Observe that the past participle *geworden* invariably loses the prefix *ge*, when it is joined as auxiliary to the past participle of some other verb; as, *er ist reich geworden*, he has become rich; *er ist gelobt worden*, he has been praised.

Conjugation of a regular verb active.

186. *Infinitive*: **Loben**, to praise.

Imperative: **lob e**, praise (thou)! **lob et**, praise (ye)!

Pres. Part. **lob end**, praising. *Past Part.* **gelobt**, praised.

Indicative.

Present.

ich **lob e**, I praise
du **lob st**, thou praisest
er **lob t**, he praises
wir **lob en**, we praise
ihr **lob et**, you praise
sie **lob en**, they praise

Imperfect.

ich **lob te**, I praised
du **lob test**, thou praisedst
er **lob te**, he praised
wir **lob ten**, we praised
ihr **lob tet**, you praised
sie **lob ten**, they praised

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.

ich **lob e**, I may praise
du **lob est**, thou mayest praise
er **lob e**, he may praise
wir **lob en**, we may praise
ihr **lob et**, you may praise
sie **lob en**, they may praise

Present Conditional.

ich **lob ete**, I might praise
du **lob estet**, thou mightst
praise
er **lob ete**, he might praise
wir **lob eten**, we might praise
ihr **lob etet**, you might praise
sie **lob eten**, they might praise

Compound Tenses.

Present Perfect.

ich **habe gelobt**, I have praised
du **hast gelobt**, thou hast praised
er **hat gelobt**, he has praised
wir **haben gelobt**, we have praised

Past Subjunctive.

ich **habe gelobt**, I may have
praised
du **habest gelobt**, thou mayst
have praised
er **habe gelobt**, he may have
praised
wir **haben gelobt**, we may have
praised

ihr habet gelobt, you have praised	ihr habet gelobt, you may have praised
sie haben gelobt, they have praised	sie haben gelobt, they may have praised

Past Perfect.

ich hatte gelobt, I had praised
du hattest gelobt, thou hadst
praised
er hatte gelobt, he had praised
wir hatten gelobt, we had praised
ihr hattet gelobt, you had praised
sie hatten gelobt, they had praised

Past Conditional.

ich hätte gelobt, I might have
praised
du hättest gelobt, thou mightst
have praised
er hätte gelobt, he might have
praised
wir hätten gelobt, we might
have praised
ihr hättest gelobt, you might
have praised
sie hätten gelobt, they might
have praised

Simple Future.

ich werde loben, I shall praise
du wirst loben, thou wilt praise
er wird loben, he will praise
wir werden loben, we shall
praise
ihr werdet loben, you will praise
sie werden loben, they will
praise

Future Conditional.

ich würde loben, I should praise
du würdest loben, thou wouldst
praise
er würde loben, he would praise
wir würden loben, we should
praise
ihr würdet loben, you would
praise
sie würden loben, they would
praise

Second Future.

ich werde gelobt haben, I shall have praised

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde gelobt haben, I should have praised.

187. Observe that such tenses as are formed in English with the Auxiliary Verb *to do*, or that are compounded of the Present participle and the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, must be rendered in German by the corresponding Simple Tenses; as

I do praise, I am praising, ich lobe
 thou doest praise, thou art praising, du lobst,
 he does praise, he is praising, er lobt
 we do praise, we are praising, wir loben
 you do praise, you are praising
 they do praise, they are praising

I did praise, I was praising
 thou didst praise, thou wast praising
 he did praise, he was praising

I do not praise, I am not praising, ich lobe nicht,
 I did not praise, I was not praising, ich lobte nicht

Do I praise? am I praising? lobe ich?
 did I praise? was I praising? lobte ich?

Do I not praise? am I not praising? lobe ich nicht?
 did I not praise? was I not praising? lobte ich nicht?

188. Conjugate like *loben*, the regular verbs, *lehren*, to teach, *lernen*, to learn, *machen*, to make, *reben*, to discourse, *retten*, to save; *besuchen*, to visit; *erneuen*, to renew; *übersetzen*, to translate; *antworten*, to answer.

189. **Conjugation of a Passive Verb.**

Infinitive: *Gelobt werden*, to be praised.

Imp. *werde gelobt*, be (thou) praised; *werdet gelobt*, be (ye) praised.

Indicative.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Conjunctive.</i>
ich werde gelobt, I am praised	ich werde gelobt, I may be praised
du wirst gelobt, thou art praised	du werdest gelobt, thou mayst be praised
er wird gelobt, he is praised	er werde gelobt, he may be praised
wir werden gelobt, we are praised	wir werden gelobt, we may be praised
ihr werdet gelobt, you are praised	ihr werdet gelobt, you may be praised
sie werden gelobt, they are praised	sie werden gelobt, they may be praised

Imperfect.

ich wurde gelobt, I was praised	ich würde gelobt, I were praised
du wurdest gelobt, thou wast praised	du würdest gelobt, thou wert praised
er wurde gelobt, he was praised	er würde gelobt, he were praised
wir wurden gelobt, we were praised	wir würden gelobt, we were praised
ihr wurdet gelobt, you were praised	ihr würdet gelobt, you were praised
sie wurden gelobt, they were praised	sie würden gelobt, they were praised

Present Perfect.

ich bin gelobt worden, I have been praised	ich sei gelobt worden, I may have been praised
du bist gelobt worden, thou hast been praised	du seiest gelobt worden, thou mayst have been praised
er ist gelobt worden, he has been praised	er sei gelobt worden, he may have been praised

Past Subjunctive.

ich sei gelobt worden, I may have been praised
du seiest gelobt worden, thou mayst have been praised
er sei gelobt worden, he may have been praised

wir sind gelobt worden, we have been praised	wir seien gelobt worden, we may have been praised
ihr seid gelobt worden, you have been praised	ihr seiet gelobt worden, you may have been praised
sie sind gelobt worden, they have been praised	sie seien gelobt worden, they may have been praised

Past Perfect.

ich war gelobt worden, I had
been praised
du warst gelobt worden, thou
hadst been praised
er war gelobt worden, he had
been praised
wir waren gelobt worden, we
had been praised
ihr wartet gelobt worden, you
had been praised
sie waren gelobt worden, they
had been praised

Past Conditional.

ich wäre gelobt worden, I might
have been praised
du wärest gelobt worden, thou
mightst have been praised
er wäre gelobt worden, he might
have been praised
wir wären gelobt worden, we
might have been praised
ihr wäret gelobt worden, you
might have been praised
sie wären gelobt worden, they
might have been praised

Simple Future.

ich werde gelobt werden, I shall
be praised
du wirst gelobt werden, thou
wilt be praised
er wird gelobt werden, he will
be praised
wir werden gelobt werden, we
shall be praised
ihr werdet gelobt werden, you
will be praised
sie werden gelobt werden, they
will be praised

Future Conditional.

ich würde gelobt werden, I should
be praised
du würdest gelobt werden, thou
wouldst be praised
er würde gelobt werden, he
would be praised
wir würden gelobt werden, we
should be praised
ihr würdet gelobt werden, you
would be praised
sie würden gelobt werden, they
would be praised

Second Future.

ich werde gelobt worden sein, I shall have been praised
 du wirst gelobt worden sein, thou wilt have been praised
 &c. &c.

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde gelobt worden sein, I should have been praised
 du würdest gelobt worden sein, thou wouldst have been praised
 &c.

190. Conjugate in the same manner, getödtet werden, to be killed; geliebt werden, to be loved; gerettet werden, to be saved; betrunken werden, to get drunk, &c.

Conjugation of an irregular verb.191. *Infinitive:* sehen, to see.

Imperative: sieh, see (thou); sehet, sehen Sie, see (you).
Present participle: sehend, seeing. *Past participle:* gesehen, seen.

Indicative.

Present.
 ich sehe, I see
 du siehst, thou seest
 er sieht, he sees
 wir sehen, we see
 ihr sehet, you see
 sie sehen, they see

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.
 ich sehe, I may see
 du sehest, thou mayst see
 er sieht, he may see
 wir sehen, we may see
 ihr sehet, you may see
 sie sehen, they may see

Imperfect.

ich sah, I saw

Present Conditional.
 ich sähe, I might see

du sahst, thou sawst
er sah, he saw
wir sahen, we saw
ihr sahet, you saw
sie sahen, they saw

du sähst, thou mightst see
er sähe, he might see
wir sähen, we might see
ihr sähet, you might see
sie sähen, they might see

*Compound tenses.**Present Perfect.*

ich habe gesehen, I have seen

Past Subjunctive.

ich habe gesehen, I may have seen

Past Perfect.

ich hatte gesehen, I had seen

Past Conditional.

ich hätte gesehen, I might have seen

Simple Future.

ich werde sehen, I shall see
du wirst sehen, thou wilt see

Future Conditional.

ich würde sehen, I should see
du würdest sehen, thou wouldst see

Second Future.

ich werde gesehen haben, I shall have seen
du wirst gesehen haben, thou wilt have seen

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde gesehen haben, I should have seen
du würdest gesehen haben, thou wouldst have seen

Conjugation of a reflexive verb with the Accusative.**192. Infinitive: Sich freuen, to rejoice.**

Imp. Freue dich, rejoice (thou)! freuet euch, freuen Sie sich, rejoice (you)!

Pres. Part. sich freuend, rejoicing; Past Part. gefreut, rejoiced.

*Indicative.**Present.*

ich freue mich, I rejoice
du freuest dich, thou rejoicest

er (sie, es, man) freuet sich, he
(she, it, one) rejoices

wir freuen uns, we rejoice

ihr freuet euch, you rejoice

sie freuen sich, they rejoice

Imperfect.

ich freute mich, I rejoiced

du fretest dich, thou rejoicedst

er freute sich, he rejoiced

wir freuten uns, we rejoiced

ihr freuet euch, you rejoiced

sie freuten sich, they rejoiced

Present Perfect.

ich habe mich gefreut, I have
rejoiced

du hast dich gefreut, thou hast
rejoiced

Past Perfect.

ich hatte mich gefreut, I had
rejoiced

*Conjunctive.**Present Subjunctive.*

ich freue mich, I may rejoice
du freuest dich, thou mayst re-
joice

er (sie, es, man) freue sich, he
(she, it, one) may re-
joice

wir freuen uns, we may re-
joice

ihr freuet euch, you may re-
joice

sie freuen sich, they may rejoice

Present Conditional.

ich freuete mich, I might re-
joice

du freuetest dich, thou mightst
rejoice

er freuete sich, he might re-
joice

wir freueten uns, we might re-
joice

ihr freuetet euch, you might re-
joice

sie freueten sich, they might re-
joice

Past Subjunctive.

ich habe mich gefreut, I may
have rejoiced

du habest dich gefreut, thou
mayst have rejoiced

Past Conditional.

ich hätte mich gefreut, I might
have rejoiced

Simple Future.

ich werde mich freuen, I shall
rejoice
du wirst dich freuen, thou wilt
rejoice
er wird sich freuen, he will re-
joice

&c.

Future Conditional.

ich würde mich freuen, I should
rejoice
du würdest dich freuen, thou
wouldst rejoice
er würde sich freuen, he would
rejoice

&c.

Second Future.

ich werde mich gefreut haben, I
shall have rejoiced
du wirst dich gefreut haben, thou
wilt have rejoiced, &c.

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde mich gefreut haben, I
should have rejoiced
du würdest dich gefreut haben,
thou shouldst have re-
joiced, &c.

193. Conjugate in the same manner: *sich sehnen*, to long;
sich besinnen, to remember; *sich schämen*, to be ashamed; *sich härmern*, to grieve; *sich fürchten*, to be afraid.

194. Conjugation of a reflexive verb with the Dative.

Infinitive: **Sich schmeicheln**, to flatter one's self.

Imper. schmeichle dir, flatter thyself! schmeichelt euch, flatter yourselves!

Pres. Part. **sich schmeichelnd**, flattering one's self; *Past Part.* **geschmeichelt**, flattered.

Indicative.

Present.
ich schmeichle mir, I flatter my-
self

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.
ich schmeichle mir, I may flatter
myself

du schmeichelst dir, thou flat-	du schmeichelst dir, thou mayst
terest thyself	flatter thyself
er schmeichert sich, he flatters	er schmeichele sich, he may flatter
himself	himself
wir schmeicheln uns, we flatter	wir schmeicheln uns, we may
ourselves	flatter ourselves
ihr schmeichert euch, you flatter	ihr schmeichert euch, you may
yourselves	flatter yourselves
sie schmeicheln sich, they flatter	sie schmeicheln sich, they may
themselves	flatter themselves

Imperfect.

ich schmeichelte mir, I flattered myself

Present Conditional.

ich schmeichelte mir, I might flatter myself

*Compound Tenses.**Present Perfect.*

ich habe mir geschmeichelt, I have flattered myself

Past Subjunctive.

ich habe mir geschmeichelt, I may have flattered myself

Past Perfect.

ich hatte mir geschmeichelt, I had flattered myself

Past Conditional.

ich hätte mir geschmeichelt, I might have flattered myself

Simple Future.

ich werde mir schmeicheln, I shall flatter myself
du wirst dir schmeicheln, thou wilt flatter thyself

Future Conditional.

ich würde mir schmeicheln, I should flatter myself
du würdest dir schmeicheln, thou wouldst flatter thyself

Second Future.

ich werde mir geschmeichelt haben, I shall have flattered myself

Second Future Conditional.

ich würde mir geschmeichelt haben, I should have flattered myself

195. Conjugate in the same manner: *Sich getrauen*, to presume upon; *sich erbitten*, to impetrare; *sich zueignen*, to appropriate, &c.

I m p e r s o n a l V e r b s.

196. Verbs are called impersonal when they are used in the third person singular only, with the indefinite pronoun *es* instead of the name of a subject or agent.

197. *Infinitive*: *Regnen*, to rain.

Imp. es regne, *es mag regnen*, it may rain.

Pres. part. *regnend*, raining. *Past part.* *geregnet*, rained.

Indicative.

<i>es regnet</i> , it rains	<i>es regne</i> , it may rain
<i>es regnete</i> , it rained	<i>es regnete</i> , it might rain
<i>es hat geregnet</i> , it has rained	<i>es habe geregnet</i> , it may have rained
<i>es hatte geregnet</i> , it had rained	<i>es hätte geregnet</i> , it might have rained
<i>es wird regnen</i> , it will rain	<i>es würde regnen</i> , it would rain
<i>es wird geregnet haben</i> , it will have rained	<i>es würde geregnet haben</i> , it would have rained

Conjunctive.

198. *Infinitive*: *Geben*, to be (*y avoir*).

Imp. es gebe, may there be (*qu'il y ait*). *Past part.* *gegeben*, been (*eu*).

Indicative.

<i>es gibt</i> , there is, there are (<i>il es gäbe</i> , there may be (<i>qu'il y a</i>))	<i>es gäbe</i> , there may be (<i>qu'il y ait</i>)
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es gab, there was, there were <i>(il y eut)</i>	es gäbe, there might be (<i>qu'il y ait</i>)
es hat gegeben, there has (have) been (<i>il y a eu</i>)	es habe gegeben, there may have been (<i>qu'il y ait eu</i>)
es hatte gegeben, there had been (<i>il y eut eu</i>)	es hätte gegeben, there might have been (<i>qu'il y eüt eu</i>)
es wird geben, there will be (<i>il y aura</i>)	es würde geben, there would be (<i>il y aurait</i>)
es wird gegeben haben, there will have been (<i>il y aura eu</i>)	es würde gegeben haben, there would have been (<i>il y aurait eu</i>)

199. Conjugate in the same manner, *Es hagelt*, it hails; *es schneiet*, it snows; *es bligt*, it lightens; *es donnert*, it thunders; *es reift*, it rimes; *es thauet*, it thaws; *es nebelt*, it is foggy; *es ist warm*, it is warm; *es ist kalt*, it is cold; *es hat eingeschlagen*, the lightning has struck; *es kommt darauf an*, *irr.* it depends on, the question is; *es geschieht*, *irr.* it happens, &c.

Impersonal Verb with the Dative.

200. *Infinitive*: *Träumen*, to dream.

Imperative: *es träume dir*, mayst thou dream! *es träume euch* (Ihnen), may you dream!

Indicative.

Present.

<i>es träumt mir</i> , I dream	<i>es träume mir</i> , I may dream
<i>es träumt dir</i> , thou dreamest	<i>es träume dir</i> , thou mayst dream
<i>es träumt ihm (ihr)</i> , he (she) dreams.	<i>es träume ihm (ihr)</i> , he (she) may dream

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.

<i>es träumt mir</i> , I dream	<i>es träume mir</i> , I may dream
<i>es träumt dir</i> , thou dreamest	<i>es träume dir</i> , thou mayst dream
<i>es träumt ihm (ihr)</i> , he (she) dreams.	<i>es träume ihm (ihr)</i> , he (she) may dream

es träumt uns, we dream
es träumt euch, you dream
es träumt ihnen, they dream

es träume uns, we may dream
es träume euch, you may dream
es träume ihnen, they may dream

Imperfect.

es träumte mir, I dreamt
es träumte dir, thou dreamtst
es träumte ihm (ihr), he (she) dreamt
es träumte uns, we dreamt
es träumte euch, you dreamt
es träumte ihnen, they dreamt

Present Conditional.

es träumte mir, I might dream
es träumte dir, thou mightst dream
es träumte ihm (ihr), he (she) might dream
es träumte uns, we might dream
es träumte euch, you might dream
es träumte ihnen, they might dream

Present Perfect.

es hat mir geträumt, I have dreamt
es hat dir geträumt, thou hast dreamt
es hat ihm (ihr) geträumt, he (she) has dreamt
es hat uns geträumt, we have dreamt
es hat euch geträumt, you have dreamt
es hat ihnen geträumt, they have dreamt

Past Subjunctive.

es habe mir geträumt, I may have dreamt
es habe dir geträumt, thou mayst have dreamt
es habe ihm (ihr) geträumt, he (she) may have dreamt
es habe uns geträumt, we may have dreamt
es habe euch geträumt, you may have dreamt
es habe ihnen geträumt, they may have dreamt

Past Perfect.

es hatte mir geträumt, I had dreamt

Past Conditional.

es hätte mir geträumt, I might have dreamt

*Simple Future.**Future Conditional.*

<i>es wird mir träumen, I shall dream</i>	<i>es würde mir träumen, I should dream</i>
<i>es wird dir träumen, thou wilt dream</i>	<i>es würde dir träumen, thou wouldst dream</i>

*Second Future.**Second Future Conditional.*

<i>es wird mir geträumt haben, I shall have dreamt</i>	<i>es würde mir geträumt haben, I should have dreamt</i>
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Impersonal verb with the Accusative.

201. *Infinitive:* Hungern, to be hungry.

Imperative: hungrē! be (thou) hungry! hungert! be (ye) hungry!

First participle: hungernd, being hungry; *Past participle:* gehungert, been hungry.

*Indicative.**Conjunctive.**Present.**Present Subjunctive.*

<i>es hungert mich, I am hungry</i>	<i>es hungrē mich, I may be hungry</i>
<i>es hungert dich, thou art hungry</i>	<i>es hungrē dich, thou mayst be hungry</i>
<i>es hungert ihn (sie), he (she) is hungry</i>	<i>es hungrē ihn (sie), he (she) may be hungry</i>
<i>es hungert uns, we are hungry</i>	<i>es hungrē uns, we may be hungry</i>
<i>es hungert euch, you are hungry</i>	<i>es hungrē euch, you may be hungry</i>
<i>es hungert sie, they are hungry</i>	<i>es hungrē sie, they may be hungry.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>es</i> hungerte mich, I was hungry	<i>es</i> hungerte mich, I might be hungry
<i>es</i> hungerte dich, thou wast hungry	<i>es</i> hungerte dich, thou mightst be hungry
<i>es</i> hungerte ihn (sie), he (she) was hungry	<i>es</i> hungerte ihn (sie), he (she) might be hungry
<i>es</i> hungerte uns, we were hungry	<i>es</i> hungerte uns, we might be hungry
<i>es</i> hungerte euch, you were hungry	<i>es</i> hungerte euch, you might be hungry
<i>es</i> hungerte sie, they were hungry	<i>es</i> hungerte sie, they might be hungry

Present Perfect.

<i>es</i> hat mich gehungert, I have been hungry	<i>es</i> habe mich gehungert, I may have been hungry
<i>es</i> hat dich gehungert, thou hast been hungry	<i>es</i> habe dich gehungert, thou mayst have been hungry

Past Perfect.

<i>es</i> hatte mich gehungert, I had been hungry	<i>es</i> hätte mich gehungert, I might have been hungry
<i>es</i> hatte dich gehungert, thou hadst been hungry	<i>es</i> hätte dich gehungert, thou mightst have been hungry

Simple Future.

<i>es</i> wird mich hungern, I shall be hungry	<i>es</i> würde mich hungern, I should be hungry
<i>es</i> wird dich hungern, thou wilt be hungry	<i>es</i> würde dich hungern, thou wouldst be hungry

Past Conditional.

<i>es</i> hätte mich gehungert, I might have been hungry
<i>es</i> hätte dich gehungert, thou mightst have been hungry

Future Conditional.

<i>es</i> würde mich hungern, I should be hungry
<i>es</i> würde dich hungern, thou wouldst be hungry

Second Future.

<i>es</i> wird mich gehungert haben, I shall have been hungry	<i>es</i> würde mich gehungert haben, I should have been hungry.
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202. Conjugate like träumen and hungern, *Es eckelt mir*, I loathe; *es däucht mir*, *es dünkt mich*, I think, methinks; *es schwindelt mir*, I feel giddy; *es beliebt mir*, I am pleased; *es grauet mir*, I feel a horror; *es ahnet mir*, my mind forebodes; *es mangelt mir*, and *es gebricht mir*, I am in want; *es gilt mir*, it concerns me (*es galt mir*, it concerned me); *es hat mir gegolten*, it has concerned me); *es scheint mir*, it seems to me (*es schien*, it seemed; *es hat geschienen*, it has seemed, &c.); *es friert mich*, I feel cold, I am chilled; *es durstet mich*, I am thirsty; *es schaudert mich*, I shudder; *es reuet mich*, I repent; *es wundert mich*, I wonder; *es gelüstet mich*, I long for; *es trägt sich zu*, *irr.*, and *es begiebt sich*, *irr.*, it happens; *es ist mir lieb*, I am glad; *es thut mir leid*, *irr.*, I am sorry, &c.

203. When the Dative or Accusative is placed before the impersonal verb, the pronoun *es* must be omitted; as, *mir* (*dem Manne*, *dieser Frau*, *meinem kleinen Sohne*) *träumte*, I (the man, this woman, my little son) dreamt; *mich* (*den Mann*, *diese Frau*, *meinen kleinen Sohn*) *hungert*, I (the man, this woman, my little son) is hungry; *mir däucht*, *mich dünkt*, methinks.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs of Mood.

Auxiliary verbs of mood are; *Können*, I can; *Mögen*, I may; *Dürfen*, I dare; *Müssen*, I must; *Wollen*, I will; *Gallen*, I shall; *Lassen*, to let.

204. *Infinitive*: *Können*, to be able; to be permitted; to know.

Past Participle: *gekonnt*.

Indicative.

Conjunctive.

Present.

Present Subjunctive.

ich kann, I can

ich könne

du kannst, thou canst

du könnest

er kann, he can
wir können, we can
ihr könnet, you can
sie können, they can

er könne
wir können
ihr könnet
sie können

Imperfect.
ich konnte, I could

Present Conditional.

ich könnte

Compound tenses.

ich habe gekonnt
ich hatte gekonnt
ich werde können

ich habe gekonnt
ich hätte gekonnt
ich würde können

205. 2. *Infinitive:* Mögen, to be able; to like;
to wish.

Past Participle: gemocht.

Indicative.

Conjunctive.

Present.

ich mag, I may
du magst, thou mayst
er mag, he may
wir mögen, we may
ihr möget(or mögt), you may
sie mögen, they may

Present Subjunctive.

ich möge
du mögest
er möge
wir mögen
ihr möget
sie mögen

Imperfect.

ich mochte, I might

Present Conditional.

ich möchte

Compound tenses.

ich habe gemocht
ich hatte gemocht
ich werde mögen

ich habe gemocht
ich hätte gemocht
ich würde mögen

206. 3. *Infinitive*: Dürfen, to dare; to be permitted;
to need.

Past Participle: geburft.

Indicative.

Present.

ich darf, I dare
du darfst, thou darest
er darf, he dares
wir dürfen, we dare
ihr dürfet, you dare
sie dürfen, they dare

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.

ich dürfe
du dürfest
er dürfe
wir dürfen
ihr dürfet
sie dürfen

Imperfect.

ich durfte, I durst

Present Conditional.

ich dürfte

Compound tenses.

ich habe geburft
ich hatte geburft
ich werde dürfen

ich habe gedurft
ich hätte gedurft
ich würde dürfen

207. 4. *Infinitive*: Müssten, to be obliged, to be forced.

Past Participle: gemußt.

Indicative.

Present.
ich muß, I must
du mußt, thou must
er muß, he must
wir müssen, we must
ihr müßt, you must
sie müssen, they must

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.
ich müsse
du müsstest
er müsse
wir müssen
ihr müsset
sie müssen

Imperfect.

ich mußte, I must

Present Conditional.

ich müßte

Compound tenses.

ich habe gemußt
ich hatte gemußt
ich werde müssen

ich habe gemußt
ich hätte gemußt
ich würde müssen

208. 5. *Infinitive:* **Wollen**, to will, to be willing; to intend; to desire, to wish; to want.

Past Participle: gewollt.

Indicative.

Present.
ich will, I will
du willst, thou wilt
er will, he will
wir wollen, we will
ihr wollet, you will
sie wollen, they will

Conjunctive.

Present Subjunctive.
ich molle
du mollest
er molle
wir mollen
ihr mollet
sie mollen

Imperfect.

ich wollte, I would

Present Conditional.

ich wollte

Compound tenses.

ich habe gewollt
ich hatte gewollt
ich werde wollen

ich habe gewollt
ich hätte gewollt
ich würde wollen

209. 6. *Infinitive:* **Gollen**, to owe; to be permitted; to be said, to be reported.

Past Participle: gesollt.

*Indicative.**Conjunctive.**Present.*

ich soll, I shall
du sollst, thou shalt
er soll, he shall
wir sollen, we shall
ihr sollet (sollt), you shall
sie sollen, they shall

Present Subjunctive.

ich solle
du sollest
er solle
wir sollen
ihr sollet
sie sollen

Imperfect.

ich sollte, I should

Present Conditional.

ich sollte

Compound tenses.

ich habe gesollt
ich hatte gesollt
ich werde sollen

ich habe gesollt
ich hätte gesollt
ich würde sollen

210. 7. *Infinitive*: **Lassen**, to let; to permit; to cause;
to leave, &c.

Past Participle: **gelassen**.

*Indicative.**Conjunctive.**Present.*

ich lasse, I let
du lässt (or läßt), thou letst
er lässt, he let
wir lassen, we let
ihr lasset, you let
sie lassen, they let

Present Subjunctive.

ich lasse
du lassest
er lasse
wir lassen
ihr lasset
sie lassen

Imperfect.

ich ließ, I did let

Present Conditional.

ich ließe

Compound tenses.

ich habe gelassen
 ich hatte gelassen
 ich werde lassen

ich habe gelassen
 ich hätte gelassen
 ich würde lassen

211. It is peculiar to the Auxiliary verbs of mood that their compound tenses with haben are not formed of their *past participles*, but of their *infinitives*, whenever they are joined to an other infinitive; but should the latter be only understood, not expressed, in that case the past participle is used; as, ich habe es thun können or ich habe es gekonnt, I have been able to do it (*j'ai pu le faire, je l'ai pu*); er hat es nicht essen mögen, he did not like to eat it; er hat es nicht gemocht, he did not like it; wir haben es nicht thun dürfen or wir haben es nicht geburft, we have not been allowed to do it; sie haben es mich machen lassen, they have let me make it; &c.

Observations.

212. Verbs whose signification is modified by one of the unaccented inseparably prefixed particles *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *zer* are conjugated like the simple verbs from which they are derived, without however, taking the prefix *ge* in the past participle; as, leben, to live, gelebt, lived; beleben, to enliven, belebt, enlivened; verleben, to pass, verlebt, passed; gehen, to go, gegangen, gone; begehen, to walk over, to commit, begangen, committed; entgehen, to get off, entgangen, got off; ergehen, to come to pass, to happen, ergangen, happened; vergehen, to pass away, to decay, vergangen, decayed; zergehen, to dissolve, zergangen, dissolved; loben, to praise, gelobt, praised; geloben, to promise, gelobt, promised.

213. Many verbs are derived by inseparably prefixing to a simple verb one of the prepositions *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, *wider*. Such verbs retain the principal accent upon the radical syllable of the verb itself, and consequently form their past participle without the prefix *ge*; as, *sich unterstehen*, to dare, *ich unterstehe mich*, I dare, *ich habe mich unterstanden*, I have dared; *übersetzen*, to translate, *ich übersetze*, I translate, *ich habe übersetzt*, I have translated; *durchweben*, to interweave, *ich durchnebe*, I interweave, *ich habe durchwebt*, I have interwoven; *widersprechen*, to contradict, *ich widerspreche*, I contradict, *ich habe widersprochen*, I have contradicted.

214. Both primitive and derivative verbs may have their signification altered, determined or modified by particles derived from all parts of speech, thence called Adverbs or the verb's Adjectives. Such an adverb, whether consisting of one word, or of several words, has its place at the end of a principal sentence; but it is placed before the Infinitive, the Supine, and the Participles, with which it is usually contracted into one word, if it consists of one or two syllables. Ex.

gehen, to go; *gegangen*, gone; *ich gehe*, I go.

abgehen, to go off, *abgegangen*, gone off: *ich gehe ab*, I go off; *der Brief geht heute Abend um sechs Uhr ab*, the letter will be sent off to-night at six o'clock.

ausgehen, to go out; *ausgegangen*, gone out; *er geht aus*, he goes out.

durchgehen, to go through; *durchgegangen*, gone through; *er geht durch*, he goes through.

mitgehen, to accompany one; *mitgegangen*, accompanied; *ich ging mit*, I accompanied (you).

zugehen, to go on; *zugegangen*, gone on; *dieser Weg geht gerade auf die Stadt zu*, this way goes directly to the town.

fortgehen, to go away; *fortgegangen*, gone away; *er ging schon früh heute Morgen fort*, he went already away early this morning.

wohlgehen, to fare well; *wohlgegangen*, fared well;

es geht ihm in Paris recht wohl, he fares very well at Paris.

heimgehen, to go home; heimgangen, gone home; er ging vor einer Stunde heim, he died an hour ago. entgegen gehen, to go to meet; entgegen gegangen, gone to meet; er ging ihm bis an die Thür entgegen, he went to meet him at the door.

hinaus gehen, to go out; hinaus gegangen, gone out; er geht hinaus, he goes out.

vorbei gehen, to go by; voran gehen, to go before; aus dem Wege gehen, to step aside; zu Grunde gehen, to go to ruin; in die Fremde gehen, to go abroad; auf und ab gehen, to go up and down; zu Füße gehen, to go on foot; über Feld gehen, to go a journey; zu Felde gehen, to take the field; aufs Feld gehen, to go into the fields; zu Tische gehen, to go to dinner; zu Bett gehen, to go to bed, &c.

215. Verbs inseparably compounded with a noun take the prefix *ge* in the past participle; as, *rechtfertigen*, to justify; *radbrechen*, to mangle (a language); *wetterleuchten*, to lighten. *Past Participle*: *gerechtfertigt*, justified; *geradbrecht*, mangled; *gewetterleuchtet*, lightened.

216. Verbs derived from compound substantives are inseparable; they take the prefix *ge* in the past participle, when the accent is on the first syllable, otherwise not; as, *der Argwohn*, suspicion, *argwöhnen*, to suspect; *das Brandmark*, a mark burnt in, *brandmarken*, to brand; *der Rathschlag*, advice, *rathschlagen*, to advise; *die Antwort*, answer, *antworten*, to answer; *Past Participle*: *geargwöhnt*, suspected; *gebrandmarkt*, branded; *gerathschlagt*, advised; *geantwortet*, answered; — *be-argwohnen*, to suspect, *berathschlagen*, to deliberate, *beantworten*, to answer, *verantworten*, to answer for, *überantworten*, to deliver up, &c. *Past Participle*: *beargwohnt*, suspected; *berathschlagt*, deliberated; *beantwortet*, answered; *verantwortet*, answered for; *überantwortet*, delivered up; surrendered.

O f f A d v e r b s.

217. Adverbs are Verbal Adjectives or words that are adjected to verbs to indicate in what manner, in what time, in what place that which the verb expresses happens, has happened or is to happen.

218. Saying for example, *der Schüler schreibt gut*, the pupil writes well, I indicate the manner in which he writes; saying, *mein Bruder verreiset morgen*, my brother departs to-morrow; *er ist gestern verreiset*, he has departed yesterday, I indicate the time in which he will or has departed; saying, *mein Bruder geht in das Theater, auf die Jagd*, my brother goes to the play, a hunting; *er geht in die Fremde*, he goes abroad, I indicate the place to which he goes.

219. Adverbs are,

1. *Attributive adverbs* (*Beschaffenheitswörter*), or such words as are joined to a verb on the question *How?* as, *der Mann ist krank*, the man is ill. (*How is the man?* He is ill.) *Der Mann spricht gut*, the man speaks well. (*How does the man speak?* Well.)

2. *Adverbs of circumstance* (*Umfangswörter*), which indicate some circumstance respecting the action of the verb, principally with regard to *time* on the question *When?* or to *place* on the question *Where?* *Whither?* *Whence?* as, *dieser Mann war gestern hier*, this man was here yesterday. (*When was he here?* Yesterday. *Where was he yesterday?* Here.) *Er kam vor einigen Tagen von Frankreich*, he came from France some days ago. (*Whence did he come?* From France. *When did he come?* Some days ago.)

220. As all attributive adverbs may be used as adnouns, the formation of their degrees of comparison has been explained §§ 79—85.

221. Only a few adverbs are used in the simple superlative with *st*; such are, . . .

allerliebst, most charming	höflichst, most courteously
äußerst, extremely, exceedingly	huldreichst, most benevolently
demüthigst, most humbly	innigst, heartfelt
ehrerbietigst, most respectfully	jüngst, lately
ergebenst, humbly	längst, long ago
freundlichst, most affably	meist, mostly
gefälligst, kindly, complaisantly	pflichtschuldigst, most dutifully
gehorsamst, most obediently	sorgfältigst, most carefully
gnädigst, most graciously	unterthänigst, most submissively
gütigst, most kindly	verbindlichst, most obligingly
herzlichst, most affectionately	zärtlichst, most fondly
höchst, most highly, extremely	

Ex. *Sagen Sie mir gefälligst, tell me, if you please; pray, tell me; er ist höchst erfreut, he is most highly pleased; ich bitte gehorsamst, I humbly beg; die Kaiserin sagte mir gnädigst, the empress most graciously told me; &c.*

222. The superlative of adverbs generally assumes either the additional terminations *ens*, *as*, *bestens*, *best*, *wenigstens*, *at least*; *höchstens*, *at most*, &c. or they take the termination *e* and are preceded by *auf* (auf daß); *as*, *aufs* *höflichste*, *in the most courteous manner*; *aufs verbindlichste*, *in the most obliging manner*, &c.

223. The superlative of adverbs often takes the syllable of inflection *en*, and is preceded by *am* or *zum*; *as*, *am besten*, *best of all*; *am ebelsten*, *most nobly of all*, &c.

224. An adverb in the positive degree is followed by *wie*; and in the comparative by *als*; *as*, *sie ist eben so liebenswürdig wie ihre Schwester*, *she is as amiable as her sister*; *sie ist liebenswürdiger als ihre Schwester*, *she is more amiable than her sister*.

225. *Hier* and *hin*.

The adverbs *hier*, *hitherwards*, and *hin*, *thitherwards*, are frequently used to indicate direction, *hier* denoting an approach from a distant point to one nearer the speaker, and *hin* de-

noting a removal from a point near the speaker to one more distant from him; as, *er ging dahin*, he went there (thither); *er kam hierher*, he came here (hither); *gehen Sie zu ihm hin*, go to him; *kommen Sie herein*, come in.

226. *Observation.* Although adverbs have derived their name from their primary and principal use, yet they may be likewise joined to adnouns and sometimes even to other adverbs; as, *ein sehr guter Knabe*, a very good boy; *er sprach höchst freundlich*, he spoke most kindly.

Of Prepositions.

227. *Prepositions* are indeclinable particles which serve to determine the relation between two words, when mere inflection will not sufficiently point it out. They are called prepositions, because most of them precede the word which they govern. Yet there are some that are placed after the case which they govern, and a few others consisting of two words, which have the governed case placed between them, which has been indicated by some dots (....).

228. *Prepositions which govern the Accusative.*

<i>durch</i> , through	<i>ohne</i> , without
.... <i>durch</i> , or <i>hindurch</i> ,	<i>sonder</i> , without
throughout	<i>wider</i> , against
<i>für</i> , for, instead of	<i>um</i> , about, around
<i>gegen</i> , towards, against	

229. *Prepositions which govern the Dative.*

<i>aus</i> , out of, from	<i>binnen</i> , within
<i>außer</i> , without, besides <i>entgegen</i> , towards
<i>bei</i> , by, near <i>gegenüber</i> , over-against

mit, with	von, von.... an, von... auf,
nebst } together with	von... aus, from
samt } together with	zu, to; at
nach, nach, after; for; to	zunächst, or ... zunächst, next
nächst, next	... zuwider, contrary to
seit, since	

230. *Prepositions which govern the Accusative, when there is a motion or a direction towards a place or an object; and the Dative, when there is no motion from one place to another.*

an, on; at	über, over; above
auf, upon, on	unter, under; below; beneath;
hinter, behind	among
in, in; into	vor, before
neben, at the side of	zwischen, between, betwixt

231. *Prepositions which govern the Genitive.*

anstatt; an... Statt; statt,	erst } by virtue of
instead of	vermöge }
diesseit, on this side of	laut, according to
jenseit, on the other side of	mittels, mittelst, vermittelst, by
... halber, ... halben, for the	means of
sake of, on account of	um willen, for the sake of
außerhalb, without, on the out-	ungeachtet, or
side of	... ungeachtet, notwithstanding
innerhalb, within, on the in-	unfern, } near, not far from
side of	unweit, }
oberhalb, above, on the upper	während, during
side of	wegen, or wegen, on ac-
unterhalb, below, on the lower	count of
part of	

232. Prepositions which govern the Genitive and Dative.

233. Some of the prepositions which govern the Accusative or the Dative may be contracted with the article; as,

am	for an dem	im	for in dem
anē	- an das	ins	- in das
aufs	- auf das	überm	- über dem
durchs	- durch das	übern	- über den
fürs	- für das	übers	- über das
hinterm	- hinter dem	ums	- um das
hintern	- hinter den	unterm	- unter dem
hinters	- hinter das	untern	- unter den
vom	- von dem	unders	- unter das
vorm	- vor dem	zum	- zu dem
vors	- vor das	zur	- zu der

Every good Dictionary will furnish the student with sufficient instances of the use of prepositions.

O f C o n j u n c t i o n s .

234. Conjunctions is the name given in German grammar to such words as are placed at the head of an accessory sentence to point out its relation to another sentence, the same as prepositions indicate the relation between two words in the same sentence. Such conjunctions are,

als, when; as	ohne (zu haben), without (having)
bevor, before	seit; seitdem, since
bis, till	so, (for wie and wenn)
da, since; as; when	so bald, sobald als, as soon
dafern, if; provided	as; so daß, so that; so
daher (for weßhalb)	lange, as long as; so
damit, (in order) that	oft, as often as; so sehr,
daß, that (que)	as much as; so weit, as
dieweil, obs. because	far as; so wie, so as
ehe, ehe als, ere, sooner than	um, in order to
ehe noch, before even	ungeachtet daß, though
falls, in case that	unterdessen daß, whilst
gleichwie, the same as	während daß, during
indem, while; as; when	wann, when
inderessen; indeß, whilst	warum, wherefore; why
in so fern, } in so far	weil, because
in so weit, } in so far	wenn, if; when
je (before the first of two comparatives), the	wenn gleich, wenn schon, though
je nachdem, according as	wenn auch, wenn selbst, even if
nachdem, after; when	weßhalb, } wherefore
nun (nun daß), now that	weßwegen, } wherefore
ob, if; whether	wie, as; how
obquid; obgleich; obschon; ob-	wo (for wenn), if
wol; obzwar, though	wofern, if; provided

235. The following are no Conjunctions in German grammar, but connective adverbs, that do not influence the construction of the sentence at the head of which they may be

placed; viz. aber, allein, but; denn, for; nämlich, namely; entweder.... oder, either.... or; weder.... noch, neither.... nor; oder, or; sondern, but on the contrary; und, and.

Of Interjections.

236. Interjections are exclamations by which we express a sudden sensation of joy, of sorrow, of displeasure, of admiration, &c.; as,

ah! ah! ah!	gut, gut! well, well!
o weh! leider! alas! god-wot!	bravo! trefflich! well done!
weg! away!	Heil! vivat! hail!
o! oh! O! oh!	je, je, na! good now!
ha! ha!	puh! pugh!
heh! hehba! heigh!	halt doch! soho!
uh, hu! heigh-ho!	wahrhaftig! egad! by Jove!
hei! hey!	lustig! frisch! cheer up! courage!
hoh! ho, hoa!	sachte! softly!
wer da! ho there!	halt! hold!
halloh! hallo!	vorgefehn! Achtung! have a care!
pfui! fie! fy!	weg da! stand off!
pfui, schâme dich! fy for shame!	aus dem Wege! stand aside!
ach Gott! O sad! O heavens!	allerliebst! very fine, indeed!
oh je! o seht! well a day!	he! hört! hark! harkee!
o Wunder! wie herrlich! O strange! O rare! O wonderful!	stille! hsch! peace! hush! st ruhig! silence!
heisa! huzza!	wolan! come on! well then!
ach Herr! O lud!	ei! doch! je! prithee!
ach Herr Je! O gemini!	sapperment! der Geier! zoinks!
fort! away! begone!	zounds! odds bobs!
weg mit dir! get you gone!	der Henker! deuce!

Help! help, help!

pish! pish!

pah! pshaw!

genug! that will do!

buh! bo!

pasch! platsch! dash!

nieder! zu Boden! down!

hotchoh! gee!

schlag tod! havock!

hm! hum!

sieh! lo! look! see!

klapp! slap!

willkommen! wel-met! welcome!

Herr Gott! harrow!

der tausend! good-luck!

poztausend! oddsheart!

Zob und Teufel! sdeath!

nun! well!

nun gut! well then!

ei freilich! why to be sure!

schön! well done! very good!

heifa! hei-day! buzz!

abgemacht! recht! quits!

Glück auf den Weg! Glück auf!

God speed you!

Gott (sei) mit dir! God be with ye! (contracted, Good bye!)

Leben Sie wohl! farewell!

Of Sentences.

237. A thought expressed by words is called a sentence or proposition (*Sat*, *Redesat*).

238. Every sentence must consist of two parts — of a *subject*, of which something is asserted, and of a *predicate*, or that which is asserted of the subject. The subject of a sentence is the nominative of the verb, but may be determined or modified by other words; the *predicate* of a sentence must be a finite verb, *i. e.* a verb used in one of the simple tenses, which may however be modified by other words. For example,

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
<i>God</i>	<i>is.</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>am.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>is rich.</i>
<i>My daughter</i>	<i>was singing.</i>
<i>The sun</i>	<i>rises at six o'clock.</i>
<i>Temptation</i>	<i>proves our virtue.</i>
<i>My brother</i>	<i>writes.</i>
<i>No course of enjoyment</i>	<i>can delight us long.</i>
<i>Charity</i>	<i>expands our hearts in love to God and man.</i>
 <i>The youngest brother of my music-master's wife</i>	 <i>wrote yesterday a long letter to his friend at New-York respecting the loss of the latter's fine ship on the Welsh coast during the late storm.</i>
 <i>The man with the wooden leg</i>	 <i>has been here to-day.</i>
<i>The perusal of all these your four well-written German letters</i>	<i>proves your progress in the acquisition of one of the richest and most expressive of modern languages.</i>

An honest man's word	<i>is as good as his bond.</i>
Blind men	<i>must not judge of colours.</i>
Evil communication	<i>corrupts good manners.</i>
God, our parents and our teachers	<i>can never be requited.</i>
A variety of pleasing objects	<i>charms the eye of every beholder.</i>
The gardener	<i>told little James the name of every plant in our garden.</i>
This generous action	<i>greatly increased the merit of your father's former services.</i>
A lieutenant-colonel to one of the Irish regiments in the service of the King of France	<i>complained to the Duke of Berwick of the irregular payment of his men during the last six months.</i>

239. A simple sentence can contain only one subject and one finite verb, *i. e.* a simple tense of a verb; but two or more simple sentences may be contracted into one; as, *Mein Bruder singt und meine Schwester singt*, contracted, *Mein Bruder und meine Schwester singen*; *Dieses Mädchen singt den ganzen Tag und dieses Mädchen tanzt den ganzen Tag*, contracted, *Dieses Mädchen singt und tanzt den ganzen Tag*.

240. A sentence which contains a plain assertion is called a *Principal* sentence; as, *Mein Bruder kam zu mir*, my brother came to me; *Deshalb habe ich es gethan*, therefore I have done it.

241. A sentence which is dependent upon some other sentence, to which it is joined either by a conjunction, (§ 234), a relative pronoun (§ 122) or by a relative adverb (§ 129), is called an *accessory* sentence; as, *weil mein Bruder zu mir kam*, because my brother came to me; *welches ich lange nicht gesehen hatte*, which I had not seen for a long while; *woraus du schließest*.

ßen kannst, from which you may conclude; wer das nicht thun will, he who will do not so.

242. Accessory sentences are likewise those, in which the Supine (§ 163) supplies the place of conjunction, subject and finite verb; as, instead of saying, (Principal) Er befahl ihm, (Accessory) daß er dahin gehen sollte, he ordered him, that he should go there, we may say, Er befahl ihm, dahin zu gehen, he ordered him to go there. Examples,

Principal sentences.

Propriety of behaviour in company is necessary to every gentleman; for, without good-manners, he can neither be acceptable to his friends, nor agreeable in conversation to strangers.

The three sources of ill-manners are pride, ill-nature, and want of sense;

A writer...

... has defined good-manners as the art

and his definition cannot be mended.

The ill qualities above mentioned tend naturally

The apostle St. Paul has plainly comprehended good-man-

Accessory sentences.

so that every person...
who is already endowed with humility, good-nature, and good-sense,
... will learn good-manners with little or no teaching.
who had great knowledge of mankind

of making those people easy with whom we converse;

to make people uneasy.

ners in his well known
description of *charity*, *which* signifies the *friendship*
 of Christians,
and (*which*) is extended to so
many cases
that no man can practice that
virtue
and be guilty of ill-manners.
Show me the man *who* in his conversation dis-
covers no signs
that he is puffed up with
pride ;
who never behaves himself un-
seemly, or with impro-
priety ;
who neither envies nor cen-
sures ;
who is kind and patient to-
wards his friends ;
who seeks not his own,
but (*who*) considers others
rather than himself,
and (*who*) gives them the pre-
ference ;

I say,
that man is not only all
but (he is) much more :
he really is. . . .

. . . a philanthropist, a
friend to mankind ;

Christianity, therefore, is the
best foundation

that we intend by a gentle-
man,

what all artificial courtesy af-
fects to be

whose company will delight
while it improves
and *whose* good-will rarely be
evil spoken of.

of *what* we call good-manners

and of two persons, *who* have equal knowledge of
 the world,
 he . . . *that* is the best Christian
 . . . will be the best
 gentleman.

Construction of Sentences.

243. *General rule.* All words used to determine or to modify some word must be placed before the modified word; as, Alle diese deine drei schönen Häuser, all these your three fine houses; Ein sehr höflicher Mensch, a very polite person; Ein gegen Federmann höflicher Mensch, a person polite towards every body; Dieser seinem unglücklichen Könige immer treu gebliebene edle Spanier, this noble Spaniard (who has) always remained faithful to his unfortunate king.

244. A principal sentence must invariably have the finite verb in the *second* place, and the complement of the finite verb in the *last* place.

245. (By *finite verb* is understood the *simple tense* of any verb whatsoever, and by *complement* that word or those words which determine, modify or complete the signification of the finite verb.)

246. A principal sentence is said to follow the natural construction, when the subject of the verb stands at the head of a sentence; as, Der General (subject) wird (finite verb) morgen früh mit seiner ganzen Familie nach Schottland unter Segel gehen (complement), the general will set sail for Scotland early to-morrow morning with all his family; Ich habe (finite verb) gestern unsern Freund in dem Schauspiele gesehen (complement), I have seen our friend yesterday at the play; Die Soldaten essen am verflossenen Sonntage erst um drei Uhr zu Mittag, the soldiers dined only at three o'clock last Sunday.

247. A principal sentence is said to follow the inverted con-

struction, when instead of the subject, some other member of that sentence is placed before the finite verb, thereby removing the subject after the verb, since the latter must retain the second position; as, Morgen früh wird der General mit seiner ganzen Familie nach Schottland unter Segel gehen; or, Mit seiner ganzen Familie wird der General morgen früh unter Segel gehen; or, Nach Schottland wird der General morgen früh mit seiner ganzen Familie unter Segel gehen. Gestern habe ich unsern Freund in dem Schauspiel gesehen; Unsern Freund habe ich gestern in dem Schauspiel gesehen; In dem Schauspielen habe ich gestern unsern Freund gesehen. Am verflossenen Sonntage aßen die Soldaten erst um drei Uhr zu Mittag; Erst um drei Uhr aßen die Soldaten am verflossenen Sonntage zu Mittag; Zu Mittag aßen die Soldaten am verflossenen Sonntag erst um drei Uhr.

248. The finite verb itself may take its place at the head of a principal sentence, but only in the third person singular and plural, when the subject is a noun; it must then always be preceded by the expletive pronoun es; as, Es wird der General morgen früh mit seiner ganzen Familie unter Segel gehen. Es aßen die Soldaten am verflossenen Sonntage erst um drei Uhr zu Mittag.

249. A principal sentence has the verb in the first place, when it is an interrogative or imperative sentence; as, Wollen Sie mit uns nach Windsor kommen? Will you go along with us to Windsor? Machen Sie alle Fenster und Thüren auf, open all the windows and doors.

250. An accessory sentence follows the natural construction of a principal sentence, with the sole exception that the finite verb does not occupy the second place, but is removed to the end of the sentence, after its complement; as, Ich weiß, daß der General morgen früh mit seiner ganzen Familie unter Segel gehen || wird. Er fragt mich, ob ich gestern unsern Freund im Schauspiele gesehen || habe.

251. The *supine* always stands last in an accessory sentence; as, Er bat mich, zu ihm zu gehen, he requested me, to go to him.

252. The conjunctions *wenn*, *if*, *when*, and *ob*, *if*, *whether*, are sometimes omitted before accessory sentences; when this is done, the verb must be placed at the head of the sentence; as, *wenn er bald käme*, or *käme er bald*, if he should come soon.

253. An Accessory sentence is often placed before the principal sentence upon which it depends; in that case the finite verb of the principal sentence has the *first* and not the second place; as, *ich wolle ihn besuchen*, *weil er krank war*, I wished to visit him, because he was ill; or, *weil er krank war*, *wollte ich ihn besuchen*.

The rules of construction are more amply explained in the Author's "*Tables of German Syntax* (Part 1. Government of Verbs, Adverbs and Prepositions; and Part 2. Construction of Sentences)."



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